

# THE NEW NORTH.

VOLUME 12. NO. 10.

RHINELANDER, WISCONSIN, THURSDAY, APRIL 19, 1894.

TERMS—\$1.50 IN ADVANCE.

For fresh butter and eggs go to Langdon's.

P. W. Nichols was at Eagle River last week.

You can get vegetables of all kinds at Langdon's.

A. C. Morse, of Milwaukee, was a Rhinelander visitor Monday.

Beers has a fine line of mackintoshes which he is selling cheap for cash.

D. J. Cole and daughter Nellie have both been on the sick list this week.

For BENT—Furnished room in private house. Inquire of G. C. Pingry.

James Lawless and family, of Hazelhurst, spent Sunday in this city.

For your spring or summer suits of clothes go to Beers. All of the latest styles.

Frank E. Chase, of Fond du Lac, was interviewing our grocerymen Monday.

John Vosburg returned to his home in Oshkosh Monday, after a week's stay in our city.

Mrs. Martin Gardiner, of Chelley, Wis., visited last week with Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Gardiner.

L. D. Dana, the jeweler of Antigo, was around shaking hands with his friends in Rhinelander Friday.

F. J. Pingry has rented one of E. B. Crofoot's houses on the north side. He will take possession next week.

The Lake Creek dam has been raised about three feet and greatly improved for the drive this spring.

When in need of anything in the flour line call on Langdon. You will be surprised at what you can do for cash.

Geo. Sterens is able to be out again, after being confined to the house for several weeks with rheumatism.

Joe Adams, who has been confined to the house for a couple of months, is gaining somewhat now and will soon be out.

Langdon gives more pounds of sugar for a dollar than any other merchant in Rhinelander. Give him a call and be convinced.

The ladies of the M. E. Church will serve another turkey supper at the church Wed. the 25th. An abundance of turkey will be provided.

An alarm of fire was turned in on Sunday morning about 11 o'clock, but luckily "the boys" were not needed, as it was only a chimney burning out at the City Hotel.

The only way to buy a fur coat and buy it right is to look around before you purchase, and don't make the fatal mistake of not going to Beers.

Minnequa is nothing if not progressive. She is now contemplating putting in a system of waterworks. J. E. Jackson was there Monday to figure on the job.

It not only relieves, it does more it cures. We refer to One Minute Cough Cure. Suitable for all ages, all conditions, at all times. Sold by J. J. Reardon & Co.

The Riverside Dairy has added another wagon to its outfit, and will hereafter run two. Their trade has increased so that it is impossible for one wagon to supply all the customers.

If you are thinking of buying a spring or summer overcoat step into Beers' store and look over the excellent line of samples he has just received. Their patterns are the latest and will surely please you.

A large delegation of Eagle River's most noted citizens was in this city Monday. Among them we noticed Chairman McIntyre, Editor Moon, of the Review, F. H. Howard, and Chas. Venum's five daughters.

John Lewis, of the Golden Eagle Barber shop, has secured the services of W. A. Clark, of Duluth, who comes highly recommended as a first-class tonsorial artist. He makes a specialty of ladies' hair dressing, and Mr. Lewis invites the ladies of Rhinelander to call when needing any work in that line done.

John R. Binder proposes to dispose of his entire stock of jewelry, watches, clocks and diamonds at any price which will enable him to get rid of the entire line at once. There are bargains for all who are in need any such things and the first to come will be first served. I am going to sell regardless of the cost of the articles. J. R. Binder.

Dried fruits of all kinds at Langdon's.

Isn't it about time that our city fountains were started?

Every city's success depends upon the success of the people.

Fix sidewalks, clean alleys, clear up the streets and be happy.

Frank Hildebrand was at Oshkosh last week on a business trip.

Crooke & Co. has a change of advertisement in this week's paper.

Extravagance in school expenditures is a commendable virtue.

R. Otto, of State Line, attended to business in Rhinelander Friday.

Sheriff Sells and Attorney Rindon drove over from Eagle Monday.

Miss Ada Verge, of McNaughton, spent Sunday with Mrs. B. Edwards.

E. B. Crofoot is out with a new covered wagon to deliver cream and milk.

"The Voodoo" killed the town in better shape than any show has done before.

We desire to call attention to the advertisement of W. H. Fletcher in another column.

Miss Carrie Collins was at Ashland Thursday, where she went to attend the funeral of Mr. J. Downie.

Mr. H. Vaughn, of Racine, spent Friday and Saturday of last week in this city with his son Homer.

Mrs. E. A. King, of the South Side, has been down with the prevailing epidemic, but is somewhat better.

Langdon keeps the largest and finest stock of canned goods in the city and at prices to suit the times.

Arthur Taylor has commenced delivering spring water about the city. He has a fine new wagon and turnout.

Humer & Fenning's City Market is supplied with a telephone and customers can take advantage of it ordering meats.

Miss Carrie Averill, who has been spending the past winter with relatives in Milwaukee, arrived home last Friday.

If you want nice fresh large eggs for the same price as small ones, just call on Langdon who will always give you the best.

F. S. Robbins went to Pratt's Junction Saturday to look at a logging engine with a view to buying it to put on his Lake Creek railroad.

It's all the same, a slight cold, congested lungs or severe cough. One Minute Cough Cure banishes them. Sold by J. J. Reardon & Co.

At the Congregational church next Saturday evening the pastor, Rev. Joseph H. Chandler, will speak especially to young men on "Knighthood in the nineteenth century."

Early Risers, Early Risers, Early Risers, the famous little pills for constipation, sick head ache, dyspepsia and nervousness. Sold by J. J. Reardon & Co.

Alderman Wisner, of the Sixth ward, was confined to his home last week with a severe attack of tonsillitis. We are pleased to note that he is able to be out and attend to business again.

The fifteen months old child of Mr. and Mrs. Dave O'Donnell died last Friday after a short sickness. It was buried Monday. The bereaved parents have the sympathy of all. Mrs. O'Donnell is in poor health, and had arranged for a trip to Ireland to visit her parents, the doctors having assured her it would be of great benefit to her. She intended to start last Saturday, but will not start now for a few weeks.

The "Columbia" Bicycle is acknowledged to be the best by all who know anything about wheels, and is sold for \$12.50. Why not get the best. The Western Wheel Works which are the last wheels made for second grade and equal to any wheel except the Columbia, and we sell it for less than is asked for the wheels made by cheap John houses that have no reputation. See Lewis Hdw. Co. and they will give you prices.

At the meeting of the Pricillas held at the Rapid House on last Monday evening eighteen young gentlemen were elected to membership in the order of John Allen. They will constitute a society of young gentlemen who will work with the young ladies in fostering a happy and healthy social life among young people, and in trying to do something to help the town. The motto of the order will be "Pro bono publico."

C. A. Johnson, representing the Occidental Mill Co. of Minneapolis, favored the New North with a call last Friday.

Mrs. Cleveland, of Norrie, has been in the city for the past two weeks in attendance upon her daughter, Mrs. Pierrot, who has been quite ill.

M. Langdon is making substantial improvements in his residence on King street. He is raising the east wing to a two-story and otherwise improving it.

WANTED—An energetic lady or gentleman to travel and appoint agents; excellent offer to the right party. Salary averaging \$40 per month and expenses. Box 153, Camp Douglas, Wis.

Mr. D. E. Briggs returned from California last Saturday. He says he is not here to sell out, as a great many think, but that Rhinelander property is good enough for him. We are glad to hear this.

Clark & Leman have the largest stock of betting ever brought to the city. They have in width from 2 to 12 inches in leather, and 6, 8, 10 and 12 inch in 2 ply. Over \$2,000 worth of it is stacked up in their store.

B. F. Edwards made a business trip down the line of the Central last week in the interest of the firm of Harrigan Bros. & Co. He spent Sunday in Waupaca with relatives, returning to Rhinelander Monday.

The Rhinelander Brewing Co. are building a large building on the bank of the Pelican which will be fitted up with machinery for bottling beer. They will soon be able to supply customers with beer by the case.

W. H. Brown was at Minneapolis last week on business, and while there listened to a debate between Prof. Sims, the A. P. A. orator, and Mr. Donnelly. He says they are both fine speakers, and about fifteen hundred people were in attendance.

The Grand Opera House was packed to the doors last Thursday, Friday and Saturday nights by the Wolford, Rice & Sheridan Company, which presented three plays in excellent shape. They are a good company and seem to have no trouble in drawing big houses.

Every community has the reformer who is a moral coward. While anxious to have the laws enforced, he does not want anyone to know that he had anything to do with enforcing them. Such a man is not a fit subject to hold any office of trust, and the sooner he is "set down on" by good law abiding citizens, the better it will be for the community in which he lives.

Charles Pingry is making arrangements to go into the poultry business on quite a large scale. He has a building in course of construction on the bank of the Pelican, to be used as a henery, which will be first-class in every particular. It is a round building about twenty-four feet in diameter, with three apartments, all well lighted. It is his intention to raise only blooded poultry of the best kinds.

J. J. Reardon has purchased the lot next to Paul Browne's office on Davenport street for a drug store building. Mr. Reardon has not yet decided whether he will build this year or not. A two-story brick store with modern front will be built, and it will greatly improve the look of the street. It fills up the last gap on that side of the street.

Henry, second son of C. W. Chatterton, was very badly bitten, last Friday, by one of the bulldogs kept at the engine house. He was bitten in the face, side and arm. Dr. Hinman dressed the wounds, and the little boy is quite comfortable at present. The dog was immediately killed, and there are plenty of others that should meet with a similar fate. This is the second child who has been seriously bitten within a few weeks, and we would suggest that the owners of dogs—or at least vicious ones—be compelled to take care of them.

The "New Process" vapor store is ahead of anything in that line yet invented. It is economical and safe, making no smell, lights like gas and never gets out of order. By actual test it has been proven that this store consumes less gasoline for the amount of heat given than any other vapor store. We could write a column about its good qualities, but as Clark & Leman keep them for sale, by going there and looking them over, you can learn all about the working of the store. Don't make a mistake and buy without first seeing the wonderful "New Process."

## THE FIRST COUNCIL MEETING.

Full Proceedings of The Initial Performance Of The Rhinelander Aldermen.

The first meeting of the common council was an interesting one. A long keen-bladed razor shaped tool labeled "Economy" was brought out early in the evening, and a number of the Aldermen took a hand in swinging it. It struck all the salaries and now and then a head was caught on the blade and landed outside the breastworks. The meeting was a harmonious one and decidedly interesting to the large audience which had gathered in the court room to observe, learn, criticize or commend. Mayor Brown called the council to order promptly at 7:30 and delivered his first annual message. It was as follows, and is a commendable and business-like outline of work for the first year.

"At this, the first meeting of the Common Council of our city, it is but proper that the mayor should inaugurate the custom of discussing the various public matters which are to claim your attention during the term of office for which you have been elected. It is also expected and required of him to make such recommendations as he may deem proper, and which seem to him to be of sufficient importance to demand your attention.

Our fellow citizens, with scarcely a dissenting vote, have expressed their desire for a change from the limited township form to that of the broader city government, and we have been chosen as their representatives with an expression of unanimity very unusual in municipal elections, and it remains with us to prove that this confidence has not been misplaced. In no way can this be so well proven as by a determination on our parts to do our duty as we see it, to the best of our ability.

It is expected that we will give to the city a clean and business-like administration, that we will be economical but not penurious, that we will make needed changes when necessary for the public good, and in short, that we will do the business entrusted to us with the same care that we would were it our own.

In undertaking the duties imposed on us, it will be well for us to proceed with caution, remembering that we have no land marks set by previous councils for our guidance, and for this reason each step should be taken after due deliberation, and then the positions taken and the policies carried out will be unassailable, and we will at least have the satisfaction of knowing that we have done our best to meet the ideas of those who have seen fit to place the management of affairs in our hands. Our position at this time is to my mind an exceedingly hard one to fill. Much is expected of us. It is entirely different from that to be taken by our successors. We are to be the originators of special laws governing the city. Ordinances passed by us, if innovations from the old order of things, will be looked upon in the light of experiments, and they will meet with criticism from every hand, while those who come after will be in a position to profit by our mistakes as well as by our successes.

At the outset, or as soon as a settlement can be reached with the Town of Pelican, we will be called upon to meet the problem of an indebtedness of a considerable amount, variously estimated at from twelve to twenty thousand dollars. We must of necessity assume our portion of the now existing indebtedness of the town on the basis of the last assessment, and also must account for assets which are within the corporate limits, consisting of school houses, town buildings, etc.

We are permitted by law to issue bonds or to borrow money to fund existing indebtedness, and I am of the opinion that it will be for our advantage to satisfy this inherited indebtedness as soon as the amount is determined, either by an issue of bonds payable say in ten or twenty years, or by borrowing at a low rate of interest, payments to be made annually, thus distributing the burden that it may be as lightly as possible. Again, we are prohibited by the charter from raising a tax for all purposes of over three per cent. upon all real and personal property, and on account of this limitation, it will be necessary to either postpone to a certain time or limit to certain annual payments as suggested above, otherwise this small per cent. of taxation will not raise the funds necessary for running the city affairs. We

are also prohibited from drawing orders, unless there is money in the treasury with which to pay them, but where there are no funds on hand, as at the present time, we are permitted to borrow for current expenses twenty per cent. of the last year's levy.

I would recommend that steps be taken to secure a loan of an amount sufficient to tide us over until July, or until the license fund will be paid, which will furnish temporary relief.

The question of how best to take care of the poor of the city is one which will demand your immediate attention. The county system of support for the poor, which is inaugurated in a majority of the counties of the state, seems to furnish the best solution of the difficulty. Should the council be of the same opinion, it will undoubtedly be advisable to pass a resolution requesting the county board to organize for the purpose of taking charge of the poor, under the resolution provided by section 1519 of the Revised Statutes.

The charter provides that where water-works belong to the city, the common council shall have power to legislate on all matters pertaining to the management thereof.

Section 23 provides that the water rates shall be collected by the city treasurer, and also provides for the manner of expending the proceeds. Section 29 provides the manner of collection, and makes the water rate a tax or lien on the real estate supplied.

It seems to me advisable that the responsibility of the general supervision of the water-works should be delegated to some standing committee of the council, and I would suggest that the above committee be made a joint one with that on streets and bridges, and that the street commissioner be also superintendent of the water-works, and that in the performance of such duties he be under the control of this joint committee; also that he be under their control as to the supervision of his work as street commissioner. By so doing we would lessen the expense to the city of the salary of one officer, and in my judgment the efficiency of his work as superintendent would not be impaired.

Section 25 of the charter gives the mayor of cities of the second, third and fourth classes absolute authority to appoint all policemen.

Section 22 gives the mayor absolute authority to remove any officer appointed by him, without confirmation, when he deems it for the best interests of the city.

I would recommend that the council make provision, for the assistance of the mayor and in the interests of good order, for the appointment of such a number of policemen as they deem advisable besides the chief of police, that their beats be defined, that the hours they be on duty be prescribed, and that general rules and regulations be made in regard to the scope and extent of their duties.

I would recommend that an ordinance be passed which will regulate the saloons of the city, such ordinance to establish saloon limits and prescribe the hours of closing the saloons at night and their opening in the morning, as well as the hours when, if at all, they can be opened on Sunday.

I would recommend that an ordinance be passed for the suppression of vagrancy, one that will make the proper provision for the punishment of vagrants by fine and imprisonment, and also making provision for compelling those convicted of vagrancy to perform such labor for the city as the committee on water-works and streets and bridges may direct.

Without making further special suggestions at this time, I would call your attention in a general way to the fact that you will be expected to pass ordinances as soon as they can be reached upon the following subjects: Relating to the Board of Health, the fire department, the water-works, restraining stock from running at large, relating to nuisances and general misdemeanors.

I would request that the matters specially mentioned herein be considered and properly disposed of at as early a date as practicable, and at future meetings, as occasion demands, your attention will be called to immediate action upon the various other questions that may arise. I will not attempt at this time to go into further detail, but will simply say that I trust our official relations as Mayor and Common Council may be both pleasant and beneficial, and that at the expiration of the term for which we are elected we may retire from office feeling at least that we have honestly endeavored to secure the best interests of the city."

The first ordinance was introduced by Alderman Lewis. It was a list of

rules governing the council and was adopted after some discussion.

Ordinance number two was the one which started the fun. It was introduced by Alderman Klumb and contained a list of the appointive officers. It gave to the mayor the power to appoint the Police force and health commissioner, and to the council the power to appoint the City Attorney, Supt. of Street and Water-works, Chief of Fire department and Pound Master. The question of salaries for the various officers was talked over a short time and a committee consisting of Aldermen Fenelon, Danwoodie and Didier was appointed to recommend a list of salaries to the council. Their recommendations were as follows:

Treasurer	\$100.00.
Assessor	300.00.
Comptroller	200.00.
Clerk	500.00.
Health Officer	250.00.
Fire Chief	100.00.
City Attorney	300.00.
Police Justice	250.00.
Chief of Police, per month	55.00.
Policemen	45.00.
Street Supt.	550.00.

The council then took up the officers one at a time and settled the salaries. The treasurer's was unchanged, but the assessor's was raised \$50 without any objection. The comptroller's was left at two hundred and after considerable discussion the clerk's was made \$500 including work on the board of review. The city attorney's was left as recommended, but only after a number of votes to lower it. The police justice salary was a poser, and after several motions amending it had been made they put it over a meeting. The others were all left as recommended, and the ordinance passed.

The mayor announced his appointments as follows:

Chief of Police, Thos. McDermott, Jr., Morris Doyle, A. W. Wisner and Pat Johnson, policemen, Dr. F. L. Hinman, Health officers. The council then proceeded to elect a city clerk and chose W. W. Carr by a vote of ten to two, notwithstanding that C. M. Olson offered to do the work for \$350.

For City Attorney the first ballot resulted: S. H. Allan 1, J. J. Billings 3, A. W. Shelton 3, John Barnes 1, D. H. Walker 1. On the second ballot Shelton received a majority and was declared elected.

The balloting for street overseer showed six in the field and on the second ballot Peter Hanson was chosen. J. E. Jackson and E. L. Dimick were the candidates for Chief of the Fire Department and the former won by a vote of seven to five.

Iken Spooner was chosen pound master by acclamation.

The question of choosing an official city paper was put over a meeting and the council adjourned to meet the next evening.

Pulled a Dance House.

Under Sheriff Brazel came down from Eagle River Monday with a levy of seven, captured in a resort near that city, just over the line in Oneida county. The place is supposed to have been run by a party named Vinton and his wife, both of whom are in the arrested crowd. The resort has been a wild one. It was about a mile south of the village of Eagle and was supposed to be entirely out of harm's way. Vinton and his wife have been in similar trouble before, but were not convicted. Mrs. Vinton is also one of the women who testified against old Mrs. McDonald, of Eagle, three years ago when she had her trial here.

Dr. Dendiger Will Make Regular Visits to Rhinelander and Antigo.

Owing to numerous requests made upon Dr. Dendiger, oculist of Oshkosh, to establish an office in this part of the state, for the treatment of eye diseases and the fitting of glasses, he takes pleasure in announcing to the public that he will visit Antigo and Rhinelander every two weeks for one day.

He will be at the Vivian Hotel, Antigo, from Wednesday noon, May 24, until Thursday noon, and at the Fuller House, Rhinelander, from Thursday, 2 p. m. May 24, until Friday noon.

The doctor fits glasses scientifically to restore the sight, relieve pain of the eyes and cure headache permanently. He treats diseases of the eye by the latest method, and straightens crossed eyes without an operation. Those who perhaps for years have been troubled with poor or failing eyesight, and those who are wearing glasses not fitted scientifically, are especially requested to call and have their eyes tested.

Examinations will be free to those wishing to be treated or have glasses fitted, and the charges will be no higher than at his home office in Oshkosh, thus saving the people of this part of the state the trouble and expense of going to other and more distant cities to have their eyes attended to.



# NEW NORTH.

REINBLANDER PRINTING COMPANY.  
REINBLANDER, - WISCONSIN.

## The News Condensed.

Important Intelligence From All Parts.

### CONGRESSIONAL.

#### Regular Session.

The resolution for the release of Mexican dollars at the United States mint was agreed to in the senate on the 14th. A resolution to limit the general debate on the tariff bill to June 1 and to take the final vote on June 2 was referred to the judiciary committee. A resolution for the release of Mexican dollars at the United States mint was agreed to on the 14th. The house the time was occupied in discussing the post office appropriation bill.

On the 15th the tariff bill was discussed in the senate, but only a few senators were present. In the house a bill designed to establish a banking system which would facilitate the present one was introduced. The introduction of a quorum prevented the transaction of business.

In the senate a joint resolution was introduced on the 15th proposing a constitutional amendment relative to marriage and divorce. A bill was introduced providing that no one shall perform any labor or engage in any business on Sunday except for the purpose of religious instruction, travel or place subject to the exclusive jurisdiction of the United States. The tariff bill was further discussed. In the house a bill which the committee on rules brought in, imposing a fine of \$10 for every refusal of a member to vote, was discussed. A resolution was adopted to prolong the session of the house, except on account of sickness.

In the senate on the 15th the urgent deficiency bill and the tariff measure were further discussed. A bill introduced by Senator Foster requires the secretary of the treasury to issue \$200,000,000 of treasury notes, to be used to meet all the expenses of the government and to be sent to states, counties, towns and individuals on proper security and without interest. In the house no business was transacted owing to lack of a quorum. In the senate the tariff bill was discussed. A bill introduced by Senator Foster requires the secretary of the treasury to issue \$200,000,000 of treasury notes, to be used to meet all the expenses of the government and to be sent to states, counties, towns and individuals on proper security and without interest. In the house no business was transacted owing to lack of a quorum. In the senate the tariff bill was discussed. A bill introduced by Senator Foster requires the secretary of the treasury to issue \$200,000,000 of treasury notes, to be used to meet all the expenses of the government and to be sent to states, counties, towns and individuals on proper security and without interest. In the house no business was transacted owing to lack of a quorum.

### DOMESTIC.

FARMER URBAN SCANLAN was flogged by white caps near Bourbon, Ind., because he had killed their wife.

An attempt to wreck the Lake Shore flyer at Huron, O., was discovered just in time to prevent a terrible catastrophe.

The discovery was made at Protivin, Ia., that the 15-year-old daughter of J. Turkish was buried alive.

The region about Durango, Col., was in feverish excitement over unparalleled gold findings in the La Plata mountains.

The Aspen national bank of Aspen, Col., went into liquidation.

The Frothingham arcade, one of the finest business blocks in Scranton, Pa., was burned, the loss being \$100,000.

Extensive preparations were being made in the rural districts of Utah for a large Mormon immigration to Mexico.

ALEXANDER WATSON was arrested at Omaha for having four wives. No. 1 lives at Grand Rapids, Mich.; No. 2 at Coldwater, Mich.; No. 3 was Miss Marian Corey, of Hammond, Ind., and No. 4 was Miss Fannie Dixon, of Chicago.

EDWARD CASH, aged 21, while attending the sick bed of his young wife at Gatesville, Tex., was called out by a mob and hanged. No cause was known.

JUDGE WILEY declared the Indiana fee and salary law unconstitutional because Shelby county was excluded from its provisions.

OVER a foot of snow fell in western New York and western Pennsylvania.

A GENERAL strike, to begin April 21, was ordered by the United Mine Workers of America in contention at Columbus, O. The strike will involve over 200,000 men and will cover the whole territory between eastern Pennsylvania and Colorado.

The condition of winter wheat as reported by the statistician of the department of agriculture averages 52.7 per cent. for the entire country, against 77.4 last year.

THIRTY society people at Platte City, Mo., were indicted by the grand jury for playing progressive euchre.

A NORTHERN PACIFIC sand train was wrecked near Chicago by collision with a horse and switchmen William Andrews and James Donohue were killed.

WHILE pouring molten metal in a steel mill at Middleport, O., ten men were horribly burned, four fatally.

ONE man was killed and two fatally injured in a freight wreck near Hartford City, Ind.

GRAT damage was done by a storm along the Atlantic coast from Boston to Baltimore and many vessels were wrecked and more than a score of lives were lost.

A MOB of Hungarians attacked the Frick works at Youngstown, Pa., and compelled the guards to surrender fifty employees.

Mrs. LOUIS LARSON and her 1-year-old baby were burned to death in a fire at their home in Wild Rice, N. D.

The sight of Ollie Roberts, of Sedalia, Mo., aged 12, was ruined by the explosion of a cigarette loaded with powder by another boy.

W. G. LIVINGSTON'S stable and storage warehouse in Chicago was burned and twenty-two horses were suffocated.

The incendiary who has been causing so many fires in Springfield, O., turns out to be an unknown man who parades in woman's attire.

POSTMASTER GENERAL RUSSELL has issued an order providing that hereafter only names of one word shall be accepted for newly established post offices.

COL. BRECKINRIDGE announces that he will run for congress regardless of the result of his present trial.

The old guard house in the United States jail yard at Fort Smith, Ark., was destroyed by fire. The building was noted as having held many famous union and confederate prisoners during the late war.

A BREAK thief stole \$2,500 from the Wallace exchange bank at Beaver Falls, Pa.

LONG distance telephonic communication between Washington and the Chicago post office has been established. DAVID G. ACKENMAN, superintendent of a jewelry factory in Newark, N. J., was accused of robbing his firm of \$25,000 in gold.

The plant of the American Glucose company burned at Buffalo, N. Y., the loss being about \$1,000,000.

RICHARD H. GIBBARD, a discarded lover, fatally shot Miss Laura H. Martin on a train at Charlottesville, Va., and then shot himself.

CALIFORNIA commonwealers, 1,300 strong, seized a train of twenty Union Pacific coal cars at Uinta and were coming east.

FRANK CRAWFORD, a farm hand near Collinsburg, Tex., killed his employer, Thomas Murrell, Mrs. Murrell and a son in a quarrel over wages.

The total number of hogs packed in the west the past winter was 4,564,000, an increase of 250,000 compared with last year.

EDWARD WRIGHT and John Miller, aged respectively 15 and 13, of McMillan, quarreled at Guthrie, O. T., and the Miller boy plunged a pocketknife into Wright, killing him.

At Chadron, Neb., a bandit stole \$2,500 from a bank and locked the president of the institution in the vault.

WILLIAM BUCK, a manufacturer of La Porte, Ind., was killed by a train while crossing the Lake Shore tracks.

THERE were 218 business failures in the United States in the seven days ended on the 13th, against 233 the week previous and 187 in the corresponding time in 1903.

All classes of employees on the Great Northern railway between Laramore, N. D., and Spokane, Wash., were on a strike.

The exchanges at the leading clearing houses in the United States during the week ended on the 13th aggregated \$590,769,077, against \$948,662,181 the previous week. The decrease, compared with the corresponding week in 1903, was 20.1.

DOGS raided a flock of seventy-five sheep near Alliance, O., and killed sixty-five of them.

The total production of coal in the United States for the year 1903 was 179,326,612 tons with a valuation of \$203,250,479.

WILLIAM LEWIS (colored) was hanged by a mob near Lamson, Ala., for murdering Robert Shields, a white planter.

GEORGE ASHWORTH, who mortally wounded a woman near Indianola, Ia., killed himself to avoid arrest.

NEARLY 100,000,000 bushels of available wheat in the United States and Canada was reported by Bradstreet's.

DR. JAMES A. HUTCHINSON, Thomas G. Knight and Frank White were drowned while duck shooting near Rockville Center, L. I.

The Massachusetts legislature defeated the bill prohibiting treating in places where liquor is sold.

JUDGE DUNDY ordered the Union Pacific receivers to restore the wages of employees which were cut last September.

CHARLES WISDOM (colored), aged 22 years, was hanged in the jail yard at St. Louis for the murder of Edward A. Brexler, a tobaccoist, on the night of April 24, 1892.

The gold production in the United States in 1903 was valued at \$35,950,000, an increase of \$1,578,423 over the previous year.

STRIKING coke workers drove employees from their work at Uniontown, Pa. Gov. Pattison was asked for troops.

THIRTEEN persons were said to have lost their lives in the fire at Buffalo, N. Y., that destroyed the glucose works.

J. W. WATKINS, a well-to-do farmer living near Hiawatha, Kan., fatally shot his wife and then committed suicide by taking poison. Domestic trouble was the cause.

OPERATIONS threatened to put negroes at work in the Blue Creek (Ala.) coal mines, and a race war was likely to follow.

DURING the year ended March 1 the city of New York expended over \$15,000,000 upon its needy population.

The schooner Jennie Carter went ashore at Salisbury Beach, Mass., and the captain and his niece and six sailors were drowned.

TWENTY-FOUR buildings in the heart of Santa Cruz, Cal., were destroyed by an incendiary blaze, the loss being \$253,000.

At a conference of representatives of women's organizations in Washington resolutions asking congress to consider the Breckinridge case were adopted.

NEW YORK society leaders are actively at work to secure an equal suffrage amendment of the state constitution.

SEYMOUR NEWLAND (colored) was hanged by a mob at Rushsylvania, O., for assaulting Mrs. Jane Knowles, a respectable white woman 61 years of age.

JACK CRAWFORD, the murderer of four persons at Gainesville, Tex., was lynched by a mob.

The jury in the case of ex-Secretary of State Joachim, of Michigan, charged with falsifying public records, was unable to agree and was discharged.

The residence of August Krinkie near Janesville, Minn., was burned and three of his daughters, aged respectively 10, 8 and 6 years, perished in the flames.

MARLENE POLI AED was awarded \$15,000 in her damage suit in Washington against Congressman W. C. P. Breckinridge.

The West End Land company at Nashville, Tenn., owning about 500 acres of suburban property, failed for \$150,000.

CHARLIE RADBOURN, the widely-known baseball pitcher, formerly of the Boston club, had the misfortune to lose an eye while hunting near Bloomington, Ill.

MANY houses were washed away and much stock drowned by a cloudburst at Troy, Tex.

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

CAIT. THOMAS DAVISON, the last survivor of the battle of Stonington, in 1814, died at New London, Conn., aged 92 years.

DR. P. HAROLD HAYES, known all over the United States and Europe as a specialist in asthma, died at his home in Buffalo, N. Y., aged 70 years.

RETURNS from the town elections throughout California show that the republicans were successful in the great majority of cases.

OREGON republicans nominated Chief Justice W. L. Lord, of the state supreme court, for governor.

The people's party in Tennessee nominated A. J. Minnis, of Davidson county, for governor and A. E. Garrett, of Smith county, for judge of the supreme court.

EX-CONGRESSMAN GRACE FERRIS died at Glens Falls, N. Y., of apoplexy. From 1867 to 1871 he represented the Sixteenth district of New York in congress.

The republicans of the Sixth congressional district of Indiana renominated Henry U. Johnson, of Richmond, to succeed himself in congress.

The republicans of the Second district of Oregon renominated W. L. Ellis for congress.

GEORGE HENRY W. STODOLSKY died at his home in Brooklyn, N. Y., of pneumonia, aged 67 years.

DAVID DUDLEY FIELD, famous as a lawyer and a writer on legal topics, died of pneumonia at the residence of his brother, Rev. Henry M. Field, in New York, aged 90 years.

JOHN T. DAVIS, the richest man in Missouri, died in St. Louis, aged 52. His wealth was estimated at \$25,000,000.

ZEBULON R. VANCE, aged 64 years, senator from North Carolina, was stricken with apoplexy in Washington and died within a few hours. He had been three times governor of his state and a member of the senate since 1872.

In a letter to Gov. Waite, Robert McReynolds, an Oklahoma silverite, urged him to join in a movement for the secession of the western states.

SENATOR MORRILL, of Vermont, celebrated his 64th birthday with a reception at his home in Washington.

The republican state convention of Georgia has been called for August 22.

FUNERAL services were held over the remains of David Dudley Field at Calvary Episcopal church in New York. Many distinguished men were present. The remains were taken to Stockbridge, Mass., for interment.

FOREIGN.

SAN DOMINGO has adopted a new monetary system with gold as a basis.

The steamer Faraday left London with a portion of the new cable to be laid from Waterville, Ireland, to Nova Scotia.

The Dutch general elections resulted in an overwhelming defeat of the government.

KABBA REGA, king of Unyor, has been defeated by the British, and his territory will probably soon be annexed to Uganda.

JOHN CLARK, of the well-known thread manufacturing firm of Paisley, Scotland, died at the age of 67 years.

DAVID WIENER & SONS, merchants at Vienna, Austria, failed, with liabilities amounting to \$2,500,000.

WILLIE WILDE, at one time the husband of Mrs. Frank Leslie, was married in London to Miss Sophia Lees, an Irish girl of wealth.

Restoration of the queen was still cherished by royalists at Hawaii, who refused to take the oath of allegiance to the new government.

CIVIL war has again broken out in Samoa and many natives have been butchered.

MR. GLADSTONE'S sight had grown so dim that he was unable to recognize friends. Complete collapse of the premier was predicted.

ADMIRAL DE MELLO surrendered his troops to the Uruguayan authorities and the rebellion in Brazil was at an end.

LATER.

The Hartford City Window Glass Co., of Hartford, Ind., resumed work the 16th, giving employment to 500 additional men.

A PARTY of school boys at Huntington, Tenn., attempted to haze a new student by taking him into the woods and firing pistols from ambush. One of the shots struck H. T. Harper, who was passing along the road, inflicting wounds from which he died.

The supreme court of Colorado the 16th rendered a decision in favor of Gov. Waite's appointees in the police board case, and Martin and Orr were ordered to turn over the books and office immediately.

SMALLPOX broke out anew at the Sing Sing, N. Y., prison. Three new cases developed the 16th among the men working in the rag industry.

The Great Northern strike reached Fargo the 16th. The train from the north arriving there in the morning received a double stop. The A. R. U. ordered the trainmen to take it no further, and the railroad company ordered it returned east. It was reversed and started east at 9:20. At St. Cloud a meeting was held, at which nearly 200 trainmen were present, and it was resolved to go out. At midnight the strike was on.

At St. Paul the night of the 16th, Herman W. Dickman was shot and probably fatally wounded by his son, Henry Dickman. The cause of the affair was the depravity of the elder Dickman. He is 65 years old and for years has sustained criminal relations with his two daughters, one of them having been driven from home. The son had been absent for three years and only recently returned.

TWENTY new cases of smallpox were reported in Chicago the 16th.

At Honolulu, Admiral Irwin hauled down his flag and transferred his command to Admiral John Walker, taking his own place on the retired list of the navy.

The gold in the U. S. treasury the 16th was \$102,974,000, or nearly \$1,000,000 above the reserve.

The Belgian steamer De Rynter, which sailed from Antwerp for Boston March 12, and which has not been sighted since the day following, was officially posted as lost the 16th.

The funeral services of the late Senator Vance were held in the senate chamber the 16th, the house participating.

The president the 16th pardoned J. Lutz, sentenced in Utah for adultery.

### LYNCHED IN OHIO.

A Mob Fools the Militia and Hange a Colored Man.

CLEVELAND, O., April 17.—Seymour Newlin, a negro with a bad reputation, committed a criminal assault Saturday night upon an aged woman named Mrs. Knowles, living at Rushsylvania, Logan county, O. He was captured Sunday morning, but when the sheriff arrived from Bellefontaine to take charge of the prisoner a mob which had collected refused to give him up. The sheriff summoned a posse, but the mob would not yield. A call was then made upon the militia, and a company left Bellefontaine late in the afternoon for the scene of trouble.

The crowd of infuriated citizens at Rushsylvania were apprised of the departure of the military, and long before their arrival were armed and massed around the calaboose to receive them, and when the company arrived at the building 100 voices warned them the citizens were determined that blood would flow before the prisoner would be surrendered. The sheriff, who remained on the ground, was informed that only the life of the negro would satisfy their vengeance. The mob swore that the entire state militia could not take him away. The sheriff parleyed with the leaders, who declared that if the soldiers were ordered back to Bellefontaine they would try to protect the prisoner until morning and give him a hearing in Rushsylvania. They also told the sheriff that he must promise that no attempt should be made to get the man away until after the preliminary examination.

Sheriff Sullivan, who was in command of the soldiers, was informed that there were six dynamite cartridges under the calaboose and if any attempt was made to fire a gun or fix a bayonet the building and the prisoner would be blown into eternity. After parleying for a time the sheriff decided that he could do nothing and the troops were ordered to return to Bellefontaine on a promise from the citizens that they would care for the prisoner and see that no harm came to him. The troops left at 8 o'clock. The dynamite talk was supposed to be a bluff, but after the soldiers left six bombs were hauled from beneath the calaboose.

As soon as the soldiers were out of sight preparations were made to string up the prisoner. It was asserted that he was an old-time malefactor and had been in the Ohio penitentiary three times. The advice of their leaders was disregarded by the great mass of the citizens, who shouted: "Hang him!" Then a rush was made for the place of confinement, which was a small wooden structure that was not able to resist the onslaught. The frightened yells of the negro could be heard above the noise of the lynchers. It was just 5:50 o'clock when a determined onslaught was made.

The building was overturned and the struggling negro quickly taken from it. A rope had been procured. A noose was put about the neck of the trembling wretch and he was dragged to a cottonwood tree about 100 yards distant. Very little was said and no opportunity was given to the prisoner to make a confession or statement. A dozen willing hands grasped the rope and the negro was swung into the air. As his body rose above the mob the air was rent with the shouts of the men and women who had assembled to witness the lynching. As soon as the work was finished the mob dispersed and quiet was restored.

GAINEVILLE, Tex., April 17.—Jack Crews, murderer of four persons here, was taken toward Fort Worth Saturday for safe keeping. On the way he was taken from his guards and lynched.

### BRAZIL REBELLION ENDED.

De Mello and His Troops Surrender to Uruguay and Are Disarmed.

MONTVIDEO, April 17.—Admiral de Mello and the 1,500 insurgent troops who disembarked on the frontier of Uruguay, after having been driven out of the state of Rio Grande do Sul by the troops of President Peixoto, have surrendered to the Uruguayan authorities, and the rebellion in Brazil may be said to have completely collapsed. The authorities of Uruguay have disarmed the Brazilian insurgents. The state of siege at Rio de Janeiro has been extended to June 15, but it is believed that in view of the surrender of Admiral de Mello and the insurgent forces the Brazilian government will shortly be able to raise the state of siege.

### THREE CHILDREN BURNED.

They Perish in a Fire Near Janesville, Minn.—Dynamite in the House.

JANESVILLE, Minn., April 17.—At 6 a. m. Sunday the residence of Dr. Krinkie, 3 miles west of here, was burned and his three children, Martha, Augusta and Elih, aged respectively 10, 8 and 6, perished in the fire. Their charred bones were found in the ruins of the house. The fire originated from a defective chimney. The father was away and the fire had consumed the building before it was discovered. In her efforts to rescue the children the mother was severely burned. A quantity of dynamite stored in the house exploded during the fire and was heard for miles around.

### The Big Museum Almost Ready.

CHICAGO, April 17.—Installation of the treasures in the Field Columbian museum is about completed and the doors will be opened May 1. The museum is located in the Art building at Jackson park.

### Four Charred Bodies Found.

REDFORD, N. Y., April 17.—The work of searching the ruins of the works of the American Glucose company for bodies was begun Sunday and when the workmen were compelled to quit by darkness the remains of four bodies had been found. The remains are simply chunks of charred flesh and bones, no one of which is more than 2 feet in length.

### Killed by an Explosion.

CHICAGO, April 17.—John Kleinfeldt was killed and four other persons injured by explosion of an oil tank in the St. Paul yards Saturday.

### WON HER CASE.

Verdict of the Jury in the Pollard-Breckinridge Trial.

The Kentucky Congressman Is Awarded Damages in the Sum of \$15,000—He Asks for a New Trial—Washington Women Take Action.

THE COLONEL MUST PAY.

WASHINGTON, April 17.—The Pollard-Breckinridge trial is ended at last and Madeline Pollard has a verdict for \$15,000 against the silver-tongued congressman from the blue grass region. The jury rendered its verdict Saturday after having been out a little over an hour.

There was no expression of approval or disapproval from the crowd. Col. Breckinridge himself rose to make a motion for a new trial and the court adjourned. There was nothing but expressions of approval and regrets that the amount was not larger among the few senators in the senate chamber when the bulletin was announced to them and rapidly passed around the chamber.

The jury took fifteen ballots before reaching a conclusion. The difference was mainly over the amount of damages to be granted, and there was but one man on the jury who favored the defendant. On the first ballot one juror voted for the defense and hung out for a time, but his colleagues thought he did it more for the sake of argument than because he was strongly in favor of Col. Breckinridge. A number of ballots were required to reach a compromise on the amount of damage to be awarded. Two or three jurors wanted to give the full amount of \$50,000, while the others thought that merely nominal damages would serve to express their opinion that the congressman had treated Miss Pollard shabbily.

Col. Breckinridge was very cool after the verdict had been rendered. He declined to speak at that time for publication, as did his attorneys. Miss Pollard was somewhat excited, but not hysterical, while awaiting the result and broke into tears when she heard it. She declined to be interviewed, and her attorneys said that she was anxious to efface herself from public sight as far as possible, now that the case had ended.

As might have been expected with a woman of her temperament, the long strain of the trial culminated in a nervous collapse, and Miss Pollard is suffering from nervous prostration. She was taken Saturday night to Providence hospital, a Catholic institution in a quiet part of the city on Capitol hill, where she is attended by the sisters of charity. The attending physicians do not anticipate any serious effects from her illness.

During the trial several communications came to Miss Pollard and to her lawyers from managers of theatrical and opera companies offering high salaries if she would appear in almost any capacity under their auspices.

Hardly had the verdict been rendered when a meeting of prominent Washington women was called to take action regarding the case of Col. Breckinridge. Representatives of several feminine organizations met at Willard's hotel Saturday night, and, after an interesting conference, adopted resolutions calling upon congress to consider the qualifications of Representative Breckinridge for membership in that body.

Some of the organizations whose representatives took part in the meeting were the Woman's Suffrage association, the Woman's Christian Temperance union and the Pro-Ra-Nata. Mrs. Sarah La Fette, the president of the local Woman's Christian Temperance union, and Mrs. Ellen S. Mussey, the widow of the late Gen. Mussey, who is herself a practicing lawyer and is prominent in movements for the advancement of women, were among the leading spirits of the meeting.

The resolutions adopted were: "To the House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.: We, the representatives of the women of Washington, standing toward the establishment of a higher code of morals and against the strenuous contest which has ensued society so long, declare that we do not believe masculinity to be a license for unchastity, but that holding the same high standard for womanhood which men demand of equals high shall be required of manhood, therefore we demand that we must have chastity for every man under one rule of right bearing as rigidly in its application upon one sex as upon the other. From this standpoint we ask congress to consider the case of W. C. P. Breckinridge, of Kentucky, regarding his conduct as unbecoming a legislator. Be it further resolved, that we, daughters, wives and mothers of the commonwealth, express our belief that types of the highest manhood are to be found in congress; therefore, we ask in full confidence that the house of representatives join in the sentiment now presented by us and take some definite action to insure the high character of our country's administration and help the national conscience to present a clean and unshakable body of legislators."

A prominent lady and leader in social events in Washington said Saturday night: "The Washington women have been quietly holding many indignation meetings and after the trial they will be heard. The notorious conduct of congressmen and public men at Washington is a national disgrace, and the women are now thoroughly awakened on the subject and are determined to demand a better order of things."

"It is an open secret in Washington that there are women beautiful, brilliant and fascinating, whose relations with congressmen or other public men high in the councils of the nation are either perfectly understood or suspected, who are met at every turn at the most fashionable functions, often in the receiving line, or elegantly dressed as usual, presiding in the tea room or acting as assistant hostesses. Society knows all this, but so powerful has been the influence of the names back of them that no one has had the courage to drop the women or rebuke the men."

### SISTER OF MERCY MURDERED.

Berlin and Surroundings Erected by an Assault and Killing.

BERLIN, April 17.—The body of a beautiful Sister of Mercy was found by the side of the road leading to the Grunewald colony. There were evidences that she had been assaulted and that she had made a desperate fight. Her throat was cut. A man who attempted an assault upon a stout country girl about the hour the Sister of Mercy was killed is supposed to have done the murder, and the whole city and neighborhood is excitedly interested in his capture.

### At Death's Door.

Blood Poisoned After Typhoid Fever.

A Marvelous Cure by Hood's After All Else Failed.



"Twenty-five years ago I had a bilious fever, and later it turned into typhoid fever, and for five weeks I lay like one dead, but I was pulled through and got around. I soon discovered on my left leg just above the knee a small brown spot about as big as a three-cent piece. I did not pay any attention to it until two years after, when it commenced to spread and have the appearance of a ring worm. It itched and burned and I commenced doctoring."

### Hood's Cures

but to no avail. Last February I tried a herb for the blood and it broke out in the worst form of a rash all over my body. Finally my husband bought a bottle of Hood's Sassaaparilla, and I had not taken more than half a bottle before I began to feel better. I have had four bottles.

Now I Am All Well.

I can now sleep and eat well and work all the time." Mrs. PHEBE L. HALL, Galva, Kansas.

Hood's Pills act easily, yet promptly and efficiently, on the liver and bowels.

### Fresh Air and Exercise.

Get all that's possible of both, if in need of flesh strength and nerve force. There's need, too, of plenty of fat-food.

### Scott's Emulsion

of Cod Liver Oil builds up flesh and strength quicker than any other preparation known to science.

Scott's Emulsion is constantly effecting C



# THE STORY TELLER

## THAT LITTLE KID.

When I see a little youngster  
Wrapped in long and swaddling clothes,  
Strapped inside his wicker carriage,  
Out of sight except his nose;  
When he's left with dancing sunlight  
Torturing each blinking lid,  
Then with all my heart I'm thankful  
That I'm not that little kid.

When I see him in the nursery,  
By the fire warm and bright,  
Playing with his toys and trinkets,  
Laughing, gay from morn till night—  
Keeping mother, aunt and sisters  
Running after him at his bid,  
Let his life should know a trouble—  
Would I were that little kid!

When I watch his helpless actions  
As he tries alone to walk,  
When I hear his wordless prattle  
As he does his best to talk—  
When I think what tiresome studies  
He must have as we once did,  
Ready I am very thankful  
I am not that little kid.

But—when decked with bows and ribbons  
On his mother's reception day,  
Held by scores of budding maidens,  
Loved and hugged, he hears them say:  
"Let me hold him!" "Kiss me, darling!"  
Pressed to scores of lips and hid  
In their arms by clouds of kisses—  
Jove!—I wish I was that kid!

## "TOOTS"

BY A. S. WING.



WING low, sweet chariot—out!" shrielled old Dinah from the kitchen, in a high and penetrating falsetto, whose many quavers were jerked out in a way that sounded as if the singer were undergoing some mysterious torture.

Mrs. Stocker, tending flowers in the back garden of her ranch-house in the San Fernando valley, stopped to listen. "Gwine for to carry me home-me!" continued Dinah, in a deep rumbling tone, suggestive of an asthmatic bass and accompanied by an energetic rattling of dishes.

As the negress paused for breath, Mrs. Stocker heard a heavy pounding at the front door, and, still smiling at Dinah's duet-like efforts, hurried round the house.

On the porch she found a testy and eccentric old man who gazed with marked displeasure at her lovely face, and, unimpressed by her friendly smile, roared out: "What in thunder's going on in this house—a prayer-meeting, or a cat-fight? I've been hammering on this door for ten minutes, seems to me."

"I'm sorry if we've kept you waiting," she answered, gently.

The various hard knots into which his face seemed to be tied slightly relaxed, but he vouchsafed only a skeptical grunt in reply.

"I've come to see your husband," said he, abruptly; "is he to home?"

"No, he is not."

"When'll he be back?"

"Not until to-morrow."

"I s'pose you don't know how to write a receipt?" he queried, with his chin cocked querulously in the air.

"I think I could," said she, smiling.

"Well, I've been owing your husband some money for three years, and couldn't even pay the interest, 'cause people didn't pay me; but I've had a stroke of luck, and here's the money. Gimme a receipt, and we'll be quits," he said, as he lifted a heavy bag lying beside him.

"Oh, dear me," she exclaimed; "could you not give me a check for it? I'm afraid to have so much money in the house."

He looked upon this feminine timidity with the contempt of a bitter old bachelor, and promptly snapped: "No, I can't. It's all the money I've got. People seem me luggin' it from the bank, and if you don't take it, likely some one else will. I'm skeered myself" with a sardonic grin.

She reflected that this crusty person might never make another effort to pay, and that no one need know she had the money; so she asked him into the house, where she counted the coins and gave him a receipt.

When he was gone she hid the gold among some scraps in a dark corner of her bedroom closet.

As the day wore on she grew anxious and nervous. There occurred to her



## "AT HIM, TOOTS! BARK!"

the fear that some passer-by, who had seen the old man bring the bag from the bank, had noticed his horse standing at her gate, and would suspect that she had the money.

It seemed to her that the very birds had too knowing an air as they tilted on a branch outside her bedroom window and cocked their heads on one side to look in.

If anyone broke into her lonely house, which was a half-mile from her nearest neighbors, the Gordons, she and her feeble old Dinah would have no defense.

It was with a feeling of relief that she saw John Gordon, her husband's best friend, walking toward the house. He was a dark, slender man, with a nervous manner and a rather forlorn smile.

"How are you, Mrs. Stocker? Feeling rather lonesome, eh?" he called out. "We saw your husband driving by this morning with his regiments on, and knew that meant he'd be gone some time. Wife isn't very well, and wants to know if you won't go over and stay with her while I'm away."

"Thank you. I wish I could, but Mr. Stocker can't possibly be back until to-morrow, and Randall has paid me a large sum in gold that I dare not leave."

"Has he, at last? I saw his horse standing here, but had no idea you'd ever see that money again." After a moment's thought he added: "But why not leave it? Does anyone know you have it?"

"No one but the man who paid it to me, that I know of—but he looks like a brigand."

"Nonsense, my dear woman! You're letting your fears run away with you. Brigands don't usually pay debts, and there's nothing to be afraid of. Just leave the money here and go over to our house to spend the night. Darkies are a scary lot, and you haven't even a sensible dog to keep you company."

She longed to yield, but she thought of all that this money would mean to her overworked husband, and, hardening her heart against Mr. Gordon's repeated urgings, persisted in staying at her post.

Saying that he was late for an engagement, her neighbor bade her a hasty farewell.

As the early darkness of the December night began to close in Nature herself seemed to Mrs. Stocker, in her overwrought condition, to be conspiring with evil beings to heighten her helpless terror.

At last Dinah ponderously waddled in and broke the gloom by cheerfully announcing the evening meal. While this was in progress, a wagon drove up, and Mrs. Stocker heard the welcome voice of Ranney, a sturdy, jolly Irish peddler, with whom she had had dealings for several years. His was one of those round and jovial personalities that look like embodied jokes, and the very sight of whom makes everyone feel cheerful.

"Now, Toots," he was saying, "don't ye be for aiting me up the minute I git down. It's so long since I've had a bite that I'd be mighty poor picking. Be aisy, now, and the lady'll give ye a bone, maybe, with some marrow in it. I'll hollow clare through."

Mrs. Stocker opened the door in time to hear these last words, and called out: "We shall be glad to fill you up, Mr. Ranney, and Toots, too. Come in, both of you."

In walked master and beast, the man with something of a roll on his lanky legs, the white dog—whose legs seemed respectfully modeled on the same plan—with the air of conscious power and dignity belonging to a pure-blooded bulldog.

As the peddler took his seat at table, Toots sat down beside him, and, without taking the slightest notice of anyone else, looked quietly into his master's face.

"I've been driving without a bite since airly morning," said Ranney, "and thought I'd stop here for supper and drop the things that ye ordered last trip, Mrs. Stocker. I knew Toots was hungry, too; but, ye see, he don't beg, like common dogs. He's too much of a gentleman for that. He knows his master'll feed him when he can, and he has no patience wid whining, let alone doing it himself."

"Toots is the best dog I know," Mrs. Stocker answered, enthusiastically. She took up a bone and held it out, saying: "Toots, nice dog, will you come and get this?"

Toots eyed her gravely, with an expression which said that he knew she appreciated his worth, but thought her tone was unduly familiar.

Then he looked inquiringly at his master, to see if he approved of accepting a bone from a strange hand.

Ranney nodded and said: "Yes, old boy; go and get it."

Toots walked calmly round to Mrs. Stocker without any undignified haste, and with one polite wag of his tail took the bone, which he crushed in his powerful jaws as if it were an egg shell.

Dinah eyed him at a respectful distance, and was visibly relieved when the meal was over and she could go to the kitchen.

"Mr. Ranney," said Mrs. Stocker, hastily, "my husband is away, and I feel very timid. Can't you stay with us all night?"

"Indade, mum, now I'm rale sorry, for I'd dearly love to be any comfort to ye; but I got word that me friend, Charlie Craig, was down with fever and begging every minute for me to come to him. They say he may not live the night out, and I've been driving like mad all day to git to him in time. If 'twas anything else, I'd stay. But you've no call to be any ways afeard, me dear lady. There's no robbers about here, and no one has ever molested ye. I know."

She thought to herself: "Dare I trust him? Perhaps he could send me some one from the village," and she told him of the money.

"Oh, now," said he, "I'll fix it. Jest as well not talk about it in the village. I'll leave ye Toots, and he won't tell, anyhow. I don't think anyone could know ye have that in the house; but if they did, they'd have a hard time gitting it, with Toots here. It 'd be a new sort o' man that 'd git the better o' him."

"Oh, thank you, Mr. Ranney. But would Toots mind me?"

"Sairtainly he will, if I tell him. He's a knowing fellah. And there's nothing he can't do for ye, from minding a baby to chewing up tramps."

During this talk, Toots listened with an air of interest. Ranney turned to him and gravely spoke in the tone of respectful politeness that he would have used toward an intelligent man.

"Now, me boy, ye see it's this way. This lady needs ye more'n I do to-night, and so ye'll plaze me best if ye bide here with her. Don't let anyone harm her, and stay here till I come for ye."

Toots walked over and licked his master's hand.

"Good boy! Ye're the best friend I have," said Ranney, patting him, whereat Toots cocked up his ears and wagged his tail.

"Now, lie down and show the lady ye mean to stay."

Toots obeyed and quietly watched his master go.

After carefully locking every door and window, Mrs. Stocker sat down to write a letter. She found it hard to infuse a properly cheerful tone into it, and caught herself listening fearfully to every sound. The dog settled down to a comfortable nap, and seemed not in the least disturbed by the shrieks of the wind or the rattling of windows. She began to fear that if anyone broke in, Toots would not even hear it.

The ticking of the clock was almost unbearable, while its deliberation seemed purposely to lengthen the minutes as they passed. The wind increased in fury. She peered into the darkness, but could see nothing beyond the swaying trees. Toots looked at her inquiringly, but as nothing alarming was to be heard settled down once more to sleep.

Mrs. Stocker took up a book, but found it impossible to keep her mind upon it. Frightful and menacing faces rose before her, and all the tales of violence that she had ever heard came back to her. She walked the floor, forcing herself to think of faraway scenes in her happy girlhood, only to be brought back to the present by some fresh rattle of a door or window that sounded as if some one were trying to get in.

At last fatigue made her drowsy. She carried the lamp into her bedroom and left it burning, so that anyone who passed might think the family were awake, and then lay down without undressing. As she dozed off she was now and then awakened by the scraping of the shabby rug upon her window, and, though she did not believe in signs and portents, it sounded to her like the tapping of the willow wand that foretells approaching death.

At last she looked at the clock, and saw that in all these sleepings and wakings, which had seemed to occupy a life-time, a half-hour had gone by. She lay down again and at last sank into a deep sleep.

She was awakened by a gust that shook the house. As the wind lulled, she thought she heard a noise at the front door. She rushed into the parlor.

There sat Toots, with his eyes fixed intently on the door, but not moving a muscle. The noise ceased, and she went back to bed—but could not sleep.

Again she heard a metallic sound in the lock. She got up and called: "Who's there?" but there was no answer. The dog sat upright and looked at the door, but kept perfect silence. Mrs. Stocker listened. All was quiet for several minutes, but again came that metallic clink.

"Who is there? What do you want?" she cried.

No answer; but this time the sound continued.

"At him, Toots!" she screamed; "at him! Bark!"

Why was the dog so still? In an instant the reason flashed before her. Toots must have recognized the step of his master, who had come back to rob her, knowing that her only protection was his dog!

She saw the door yielding, and fled through the rear of the house. On, on, she ran towards the Gordons, stumbling, falling, getting up and running again, unconscious of fatigue. Her breath came in gasps, and she could scarcely utter a hoarse cry of "Help!" as she threw herself against the door of the Gordon house.

Mrs. Gordon, who was lying awake listening for her husband, roused the household, and soon they were hurrying toward the Stocker house.

As they neared it, their nerves were tense. There was a pale moon struggling through clouds, and even the most familiar objects looked strange and spectral.

The front door was wide open. They walked cautiously toward it, and looked in.

On the floor lay the figure of a marked man, while over him stood the bulldog, bleeding from several cuts and his jaws horribly red. The man's throat was a gaping wound, and his right hand still clutched a knife. A few feet away lay a revolver, evidently fallen from his grasp.

Mrs. Stocker leaned pityingly toward him. "Perhaps he has only fainted. Do see if we can help him! Come away, Toots—look at dog, brave dog!"

Toots looked at the motionless form beneath him, and then limped toward her.

Mrs. Gordon bent over the prostrate man and pulled off his mask. An awful cry sounded through the house.

The man was John Gordon—dead!—San Francisco Argonaut.

—Some folks are like the pedal pipes of an organ—they are never heard from until trampled upon. Others are like Eolian harps, making music responsive to every breath that touches their trembling chords.—Bain's Horn.



THE MAN WAS JOHN GORDON.

## BLIZZARDS AND COLD WAVES.

Theories Concerning the Causes of Climatic Disturbances.

The true primal cause of the great atmospheric disturbances, which, having their origin in the West Indies, occasionally sweep across the ocean to the United States, is not positively known.

Various causes have been assigned from time to time, but they are mere conjectures—theories only. And while the causes of storms are unknown, so also no one understands the reason for sudden changes of temperature.

These phenomena are being carefully observed and reported, but their cause is one of nature's profound secrets.

This is the season of blizzards, and it may, therefore, be of interest to point out some features about the movement of cold waves, which are now a subject of investigation by the scientific world.

The changes of the weather, as displayed on the weather maps which are issued from Washington, often present curious facts. Thus, on a certain day and at a certain place, the temperature, as shown by the thermometer, was fifteen degrees below zero. In twenty-four hours it had risen to eight degrees above zero.

During that time there was no change in the nearness of the sun to the particular locality affected, and if we are to believe the old doctrine that the sun is a fire which warms the earth, why should such sudden changes of temperature have been experienced at any particular place within so short a time?

The cold waves which rush down upon us from the north are discovered as soon as they reach the northwestern limits of the United States, and their future course is observed and predicted.

But what they are is unknown to us. We only know that these blizzards start somewhere in the far north, and that their progress, when they enter upon our territory, is either southward or eastward.

If a blizzard, while it is sweeping across the western prairies, meets a strong south wind, then the two currents form a fierce and whirling storm, which travels eastward. But when the blast from the north does not meet a south wind it forces its way down to the Gulf of Mexico.

The north and south mountain chains of our hemisphere, with their snow-covered peaks, create a dense bank of atmosphere, which prevents storms from going westward. All land storms which originate on the plains move eastward, while ocean cyclones invariably move westward until they meet an area of high pressure, which turns them to the northeast.

It does not matter whether they originate on the Atlantic coast, in the West Indian Archipelago, or in the Gulf of Guinea; in every case they move westward to the vicinity of Cuba, or even as far as the coast of Mexico.

All that we know, therefore, about either land or ocean storms is their movements, but some experiments made recently in the possibilities of producing cold will undoubtedly suggest new theories as to the cause of changes of the weather.

Prof. Dewar, an English scientist, succeeded in producing such extremes of cold that, at 26 degrees Fahrenheit below zero, he solidified nitrogen gas into a white crystalline wax. At 250 degrees below zero he solidified air into a translucent body, like glass; and at 134 degrees below zero he reduced oxygen gas to a bluish oil. These temperatures were measured with a hydrogen thermometer, which does not show a greater degree of cold than 400 below zero.

It is currently believed that intense cold prevails above the atmosphere. That the sun cannot heat these regions is evident from the perpetual snow on lofty mountains. It is possible, therefore, that the blizzards and cold waves, which we suppose are brought from the poles, really fall down upon the earth from the upper regions of space, where extreme cold solidifies the gases of the air. Some day science will unravel what is now a mystery.—Golden Days.

## A Gown for Business.

Whether you sit at a desk or are behind a counter it goes without saying that dark colors are always to be preferred. The crushed raspberry, peacock blue or any of the bizarre shades may please you for two weeks, perhaps a month, but at the end of that time you will have tired of the color. It has grown common and yet you must wear it all season. A dark color does not of necessity mean black. There are, besides, navy blue, seal brown, Lincoln green and a deep cardinal. Any one of these colors is suitable for business wear, and not one of them is tiresome to the eye. Serge, with a heavy cord, is the material of all others to which I give preference for business wear. I never advise a smooth cloth. After this come the closely woven, heavy flannels, camel's hair, the suitings that have a rough surface, and either Henna cloth or cashmere. In France the girls who are in shops all wear black silk dresses that are furnished by the proprietors of the establishment, and are laid aside when business hours are over.—Detroit Free Press.

## In His Element.

"Bobby is working very hard at his piano lessons of late," said that youth's uncle.

"Yes," replied his mother; "I haven't much trouble with him about that now."

"How do you manage it?"

"Some of the neighbors complained of the noise his exercises made, and I told him about it. Now I have to drag him away from the piano."—Brooklyn Life.

## Mutareh describes in full the method by which the famous Greek swords were made. The iron bar was buried in the ground until almost wholly eaten by rust. What remained was forged, and the swords thus made were said to be so beautifully tempered that they will cut through bones and helmets or sever a nail without spoiling the edge or the temper."

## DEMOCRATIC DISASTER.

A Showing of Nothing But Reductions and Deficits.

The democratic party was driven from complete control of this government nearly forty years ago, when a weak president and a traitorous cabinet left the country financially prostrated and on the verge of a bloody civil war. It is most remarkable how the financial conditions have repeated themselves after the lapse of so many years. The panic years of 1837 and 1858, toward the end of James Buchanan's term, are being duplicated in the beginning of Grover Cleveland's term, at the close of which the democrats will be again driven from power. There the similarity ceases. There will not be a second civil war.

The democratic panic years, 1837 to 1858, eclipsed all previous records of disaster the country had known. The panic of 1837 was but a zephyr compared to the democratic cyclone of 1857. But as the democratic panic of 1857 was to that of 1837, so is the democratic panic of 1893-4 to that of 1837-8. The country has increased in population and magnitude, and the democratic party in numbers and in folly. Hence is the panic greater and the disaster more widespread. If that was a cyclone, this is a cataclysm.

The indemnity which Germany wrung from France after the close of the Franco-German war was five milliards of francs, or one thousand millions of dollars. This is an enormous sum. But it is as nothing compared to the penalty paid by the American people for placing the democrats in power. It is in the nature of things impossible to make accurate figures on such an amount, but an attempt has been made by a statistician, Mr. Joseph R. Buchanan, and he has published a series of elaborate tables in a New York paper. These tables fill columns of fine type, and cannot be reproduced here; but some of his totals are of interest. He gives the number of adult males in the United States as 12,000,000; of these, 6,000,000 are in agricultural pursuits, and 10,000,000 are proprietors of various establishments. This leaves 6,000,000 male wage-workers. Of these, 2,293,000, according to Mr. Buchanan, are out of work. He gives his figures, sources of information, etc., all carefully classified according to various occupations. He gives the wages of the various callings, percentage of loss where wages have been reduced, and amount of loss where men are out of work. He thus figures up the loss of wages to workmen during the seven months beginning with September, 1893, at the enormous sum of nearly a billion of dollars—to be exact, \$943,516,400.

The shrinkage in wages alone is about one-half the national debt. But the tables go on. He compares the prices paid for last year's crop of wheat, corn, cotton, oats, potatoes and pig-iron at present prices; for the shrinkage in value of stock exchange securities, mortgage bonds, etc.; and adding these to the loss in wages already given, he makes a total loss to the American people, since the democratic party went into power, of nearly three billions of dollars—to be exact, \$2,717,193,563.

Democrats may sneer at these figures, and call them mathematical romancing. But they are borne out by the figures of the United States government. Its decrease in revenue alone shows the extraordinary diminution in the purchasing power of the American people. For the month of January, the dutiable imports were \$22,208,193, against \$39,309,925 for the same month in 1893, a decrease of about 44 per cent. The customs revenue in February decreased \$5,546,000 compared with last year, or 38 per cent. In articles of luxury the demand fell off over 50 per cent; in partially manufactured articles, 40 per cent; and so on down to dutiable articles of food, which fell off about 15 per cent.

In the face of the fact that the purchasing power of the American people, and consequently the revenues of the government, are falling off in this enormous proportion, the democratic president and his "cuckoo" congress are seriously attempting to wipe out what revenue remains. A few days ago in the United States senate it was shown by a treasury statement that there was a deficit of \$73,000,000 for the current fiscal year; in addition to this the Wilson tariff bill, even as amended by the senate, discards \$76,000,000 of revenue, making a total deficit of \$154,000,000. To repair this hole in the revenue the democrats—who have caused it—now propose to levy a socialistic income tax, a tax which will divide this republic into the classes and the masses.

Any thinking man, whether he be a democrat or a republican, must be impressed by this colossal folly. The most charitable view that can be taken of the present democratic congress is that its members are stricken with a form of acute dementia. It would not be an unmixed evil for the American people if, like a certain other assemblage of demented animals, they should be possessed of a devil and run violently down a steep place into the sea.—San Francisco Argonaut.

## The Intermittent conflict over the tariff bill has disgusted the country and paralyzed the democratic party, which, if it went to an election now, would secure but a corporal's guard of representatives in congress. The spectacle of a party which came into power in 1892 with almost unexampled enthusiasm now in the slough of despond because of the selfishness, incapacity and narrow-mindedness of its leaders in congress is not flattering to republican government. The party press, which so vigorously championed tariff reform, now importunes congressmen to do anything rather than keep up the suspense.—Philadelphia Ledger (Dem.).

## The republicans continue to win the municipal elections in many of the northern states where the democrats swept everything before them last November. The conditions are extremely favorable for republican success all over the union next fall.—Omaha Bee.

## LAID ON THE DOGS.

A Characteristic Democratic Explanation of Industrial Retrogression.

The agricultural department at Washington, in its report on the wool-growing industry, attributes "the check on the progress of this valuable industry" largely to "the ravages of dogs." To show how voracious the dogs have been it is stated that the number of sheep declined from 4,573,333 January 1, 1892, to 4,049,017 January 1, 1894. The loss is 2,223,536. The dogs have not only destroyed the natural increase, but have raided upon the old flocks to the tune of more than two and a quarter millions. They were not so hungry in 1893. In that year from January 1 to December 31 the number of sheep grew from 116,121,200 to 123,909,264, an increase of 7,787,974. This increase would probably have happened again if the dogs had not been drawn into the great famine circle. Even the dogs of the country show evidence that they are suffering for lack of employment.

But this is not the most remarkable part of the showing. The dogs have entered the financial arena, and succeeded in greatly reducing the price of their beloved mutton. One year ago last January the average value per head of all the sheep of the country was \$2.66; last New Year's it was down to \$1.93. In the same time the value of all the flocks of the United States fell from \$155,909,304 to \$99,159,110, a loss to the farmers of \$56,750,194. This seems like an anomalous result, for a decrease of supply is usually accompanied by an increase of demand and a consequent enhancement of value. Here is a complete reversal of this great economic law. But the reversal does not stop with sheep. It may be seen also in the arena of human labor. For instance, wages are much lower than they were, and yet the demand for labor has fallen off so greatly that one-third of the working people of the country cannot get anything to do at any price. And notwithstanding the great lowering of the price of sheep by these dogs of such profound financial wisdom, they can get precious little mutton to eat.

The conclusion is irresistible that the dogs have entered politics and joined the great free trade party. They found confronting them "a condition," not a "theory," and so they took hold of the question in a practical way. Like the college professor whose salary goes on whether the cost of living is cheap or dear, and who looks upon the lowering of the price of an English-made pair of pantaloons a quarter or a half dollar by the removal of the tariff as the solution of the highest economical principle of which he has any conception, the average dog cares nothing about wages if he can only effect a cheapening of his mutton. And, to paraphrase a famous saying of ex-President Harrison, he has found that a cheap coat of wool conceals a cheap sheep under the wool.—Troy Times.

## OUR IMPORT TRADE.

Benefits Derived from the Free List Under the McKinley Law.

During the year before the McKinley law went into operation, only one-third of the imports into the United States was admitted free, and two-thirds were subject to tariff duties, the figures being 34 per cent. of the total imports free and 66 per cent. dutiable. The proportion of free imports during that year was above the average of the seven years during which the tariff law of 1893 was in operation.

A great change was wrought in this respect by the McKinley law. Under its provisions, more than half the imports into the United States are admitted free of duty and less than one-half are subject to duties. Thus the government's report of imports for the seven months to February 1, 1894, shows: Free of duty, \$304,943,749, or 54.99 per cent; dutiable, \$167,603,321, or 45.11 per cent.

And yet the McKinley law gives more complete protection than the law of 1893. It placed on the free list imports of articles which we do not produce at all, or cannot produce in quantities sufficient for our needs—sugar, for instance; and placed on articles of the same kind as we can and do produce enough to supply our wants. The Wilson bill takes the opposite plan. Now let us see whether the people will like its operations, when compared with the McKinley bill.—Toledo Blade.

## POLITICAL DRIFT.

President Cleveland's official family is not a happy one just at present.—Boston Traveler.

The Wilson tariff bill shatters need a strong cooler; they have the spring fever.—N. Y. Tribune.

Leeches are on the free list of the Wilson bill. Bound to bleed us well and bleed us sick.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

Experience, after all, is the most effective teacher; and the logic of the past twelve months has done away with the necessity for tariff speeches and educational campaigns.—Albany Journal.

The plain truth is that democratic tinkering with finances and the tariff has made trouble, and the only remedy is to stop that tinkering and to leave it to the laws under which unprecedented prosperity was realized.—N. Y. Tribune.

The democrats since they came into absolute control of the government last year have dexterously contrived to render their control brief and to destroy all chances for its return in the immediate future.—St. Louis Globe Democrat.

The senate finance committee has reported to that body the tariff bill on which it has, with much netting by the protectionists in and out of the senate, been incubating for weeks. The free trade egg laid at Chicago has been pushed out of the nest, and a democratic congress has hatched a full-fledged protectionist chicken. The sugar trust, the coal and ore and steel trusts, the linen and collar and cuff trust, the axle leather trust, and all the nefarious brood of trusts are each and all of them safely sheltered under the wings of this audacious cuckoo bill.—St. Paul Globe (Dem.).

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By making two states out of Texas the Democratic party may manage to carry four or five states in 1896.

It is the evident ambition of Grover Cleveland to be known as the only Democrat who occupied the Presidency in an interval of half a century or more.

Senator Hill continues to plead for harmony, and the robust and gory war club in his right hand proves that he is going to have it, or know the reason why.

Senator Hill's speech on the tariff is a scorching arraignment of the national administration which is bound to produce a deep impression on the country.

Business conditions are improving, as certain free trade organs assert, it is because the chances of the passage of the Wilson bill are steadily diminishing.

The returns from last week's municipal elections in New Jersey seem to indicate that the Democrats of that state had gone off in a body to join Coxe's army some time before.

The industrial armies that are really making their influence felt at Washington are those which have been steadily marching up to the polls all over the North during the last two months.

It is a note worthy making that the very day after Senator Hill passed sentence of death upon the Wilson bill in the Senate, the voters of New Jersey did the same thing for the Wilson bill party.

Six years ago this spring the great blizzard swept over this latitude, and the following fall the Democracy was driven from power in congress. The blizzard has come again, and all signs indicate that history will repeat the same act next fall. There is nothing handier to have about the house at this time of year than a well constructed political almanac.

The following from The Appleton Post is exceedingly timely. Apply early and avoid the rush. The Post says: "So many recruits are now coming into the Republican ranks that the time is not distant when there will be no more vacancies. We simply call attention to this fact to enable those on the way to crowd forward with greater alacrity and get inside the lines before they are ruled out from necessity."

That ancient and orthodox Democratic paper, The Chicago Times, declares that neither Cleveland nor Hill are worthy of the confidence of Democrats, and frantically exclaims, "Let them both go." Allright. They can be excused. How would it be to treat the Democrats as a schoolman once did one of her classes? The class was up, trying a crack to recite. One of the scholars said: "May I go out? It's necessary." "Yes." "May I go out?" exclaimed another; "It's necessary." "Yes." "May I go out? It's necessary," chimed in a third. "Yes, the whole first class in natural history may out." The country is ready and anxious to have Cleveland, Hill and the whole Democratic caboodle go, and the sooner the better.—Madison Journal.

Senator Hale's trenchant speech in which he contrasted the treatment of lumber and sugar in the Wilson bill, shows in a new light the vicious and sectional bias of that measure. While the value of the product of the lumber industry of the country is nearly 600,000,000 per annum, that of the sugar industry is only \$123,000,000; yet the Wilson bill proposes to put unplanned lumber upon the free list, while carefully shielding the Sugar Trust and the Louisiana sugar planters from foreign competition. As the lumber industry is located largely along the Canadian border and Canadian wages in that business are in many instances only half what are paid on the American side, this policy means the virtual transfer of our lumber market to our northern neighbors. As Senator Hale pertinently points out, the Canadian lumbermen could not have framed a tariff bill that would better promote their own interests than the one now pending at Washington. The Wilson bill gives Canada, in its lumber and agricultural schedules, all the commercial advantages which annexation would bring, and frees the Dominion from all share in the duties and burdens which the States of the Union bear. It is impossible for an intelligent and fair minded American to view such destructive imbecility without indignation.

House and Lot for Sale.

The residence of A. P. Quail, one door north of the Alpine Hotel. Terms reasonable. Inquire of Carr & Ely.

Current Comment.

Miss Pollard is not going on the stage. She will write a book. It will be called: "The Wickedness of Wayward William or the Rise and Fall of the Kennel."

The Milwaukee Journal is becoming careless in the despatch of defeat. So far it has not even charged that the A. P. A's were in control at the meeting of Republican editors held at Madison Tuesday.

The people of Richland Center should be old enough to know that abusing some friend of Rose Zoldoske is not going to strengthen their case with the people. As a matter of fact the general public is fast coming to believe that some few people in Richland Center who are manifestly behind the manifesto and mass meeting business, are actuated more by motives of prejudice and crankiness than they are by a spirit of clarity or even fairness.

Every saloon in Oshkosh was closed Sunday, both front and back door being barred. It was in response to an order of the mayor and the saloon men are said to have been well pleased with the change. They improved the day by riding or walking with their families.

No better aid to digestion.  
No better cure for dyspepsia.  
Nothing more reliable for biliousness and constipation than DeWitt's Little Early Risers, the famous little pills. Sold by J. J. Beardon & Co.

Mark Barnum, of the Wausau Torch, seems to be afraid that the Richland Center people will back out of their proposed prosecution of him, and in his last issue he gives them a taste of his defense which is interesting to at least a couple of parties down there.

Mill Men.

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Call and get prices before buying elsewhere.

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Will attend to all work entrusted to me in a satisfactory manner.

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Short Sayings.

Regrets do not make redress.

The big talker is a little doer.

A very short man may be a tall liar.

The fast liver is generally a slow payer.

The loud talker is seldom a strong thinker.

A stingy soul is to be pitied for its littleness.

A heart full of love will make a life full of joy.

Better to lead than to be driven by it.

It is impossible to read without profiting by it.

A happy fireside is better than a big bank account.

Stinginess and economy are akin to each other.

What a miserable aim has he who lives for himself alone.

He who is big in his own eyes is small in other people's.

Opportunities are bald behind.

You must catch them by the forelock.

Directness is of more importance than loudness of report.

You always make more enemies than money talking politics on the street corners.

The man who considers buying on credit an easy way to get things, is not the safe man to trust.

The real happiness of life cannot be bought with money, and the poor may have it as well as the rich.

If the grumbler would only straighten himself out he would find a great deal less to complain of.

Plant a crop of good books in your home as regularly as you do seed in your soil, and when you get old you will not regret it.—Farm, Field and Fireside.

He who is firm and resolute in will molds the world to himself.—Goethe.

He who at all times sacrifice pleasure to duty, approaches sublimity.—Lavater.

Be a philosopher; but amidst all your philosophy—be still a man.—Hume.

Look up, and not down; look forward, and not back; look out, and not in; and then lend a hand.—Edward Everett Hale.

To rejoice in the happiness of others is to make it our own; to produce it, is to make it more than our own.—J. A. James.

No one can ask honestly or hopelessly to be delivered from temptation unless he has himself honestly and firmly determined to do the best he can to keep out of it.—Ruskin.

The most original writers borrowed one from another. The instruction we find in books is like fire. We fetch it from our neighbors, kindle it at home, communicate it to others, and it becomes the property of all.—Voltaire.

Temperance is health; intemperance is rather a disease than a crime, but the world does not excuse it, and only dogs and angels pity.—Salmon P. Chase.

That is nothing—a mere trifle—only a hotted agony—a broken heart—that is all. They are breaking every day, but the great busy world does not pause to hear their dying throbs.

Ye men of gloom and austerity, who pain the face of Infinite Benevolence with an external frown, read in the Everlast ing Book, while open to your view, the lesson it would teach. Its pictures are not in black and sombre hues, but bright and glowing tints; its music—save when yedrownit—is not in sigh and groans, but songs and cheerful sounds. Listen to the million voices in the summer air, and find one dismal as your own. Remember, if you can, the sense of hope and pleasure which every glad return of day awakens in the breast of all your kind who have not changed their nature, and learn some wisdom even from the witless, when their hearts are lifted up they know not why, by all the mirth and happiness it brings.—Dickens.

Not one minute elapses between the taking of One Minute Cough Cure and relief. Why shouldn't people take One Minute Cough Cure? They should. They do. Sold by J. J. Reagon & Co.

## About Your Boys.

Trust your boys as though they were of some importance, if you would have them manly and self-reliant.

Be careful of the little courtesies. You cannot expect your boy to be respectful, thoughtful and kind, unless you first set him an example.

If you would have your boy make you his confidant take an active interest in all he does; don't be too critical, and ask for his views and opinions at all times.

Don't keep your boys in ignorance of things they should know. It is not the wholesome truth, but the unwholesome way in which it is acquired that ruin many young men.

Don't act as if you thought your boy amounted to nothing, or be continually making comparisons between him and some neighbor's son to his disadvantage; nothing will dishearten him quicker.

Don't think that anything is good enough for the boys, and that they don't care for nice things; have their rooms fixed up nicely; let them understand it is to be kept in order and the results will justify your pains.

Furnish your boys with good, wholesome reading matter. Have him read too, and with you. Discuss with him what you read, and draw out his opinions and thoughts upon the subject. Help him to think early for himself. Make home a pleasant place. See to it that the boy don't have to go somewhere else to secure proper freedom and congenial companionship. Take time and pains to make them feel comfortable and contented, and they will not want to spend their evenings away from home.

Pick your son's associates. See to it that he has no friends you know not about. Take an interest in all his troubles and pleasures, and have him feel perfectly free to invite his friends to the house. Take a little pains to make him and his friends comfortable and happy. He will not be slow to appreciate it.—Ex.

De Witt's Witch Hazel Salve cleanses, purifies and heals. It was made for that purpose. Use it for burns, cuts, bruises, chapped hands, sores of all descriptions and if you have piles use it for them. Sold by J. J. Reagon & Co.

IN SENIOR COURT—ONEIDA COUNTY.

TO ALL WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME:

Know that the undersigned, J. J. Reagon & Co.,

of the County of Oneida, State of Wisconsin, do hereby certify that

the within and foregoing is a true and correct copy of the

original as the same appears in the files of the

County Clerk of Oneida County, Wisconsin.

Witness my hand and seal of office this 1st day of April, 1904.

J. J. Reagon & Co.,

County Clerk of Oneida County, Wisconsin.

STATE OF WISCONSIN, CIRCUIT COURT, ONEIDA COUNTY.

PETER LUTAS, Plaintiff,

VS.

KATE LUTAS, Defendant.

The State of Wisconsin to the Said Defendant,

Know that you are hereby summoned to appear within

twenty days after service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and defend the above entitled action in the Court aforesaid; and in case of your failure to do so, judgment will be rendered against you according to the demand of the complaint.

Witness my hand and seal of office this 1st day of April, 1904.

Miller & McCormick,

Plaintiff's Attorneys,

P. O. Address, Rhineland, Oneida Co., Wis.

M. 22, 74.

STATE OF WISCONSIN, CIRCUIT COURT, ONEIDA COUNTY.

JOHN M. LUTAS, Plaintiff,

VS.

FRANK L. LUTAS, Defendant.

The State of Wisconsin to the Said Defendant,

Know that you are hereby summoned to appear within

twenty days after service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and defend the above entitled action in the Court aforesaid; and in case of your failure to do so, judgment will be rendered against you according to the demand of the complaint of which a copy is herewith served upon you.

Witness my hand and seal of office this 1st day of April, 1904.

Miller & McCormick,

Plaintiff's Attorneys,

P. O. Address, Rhineland, Oneida Co., Wis.

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Delivered made to any part of city. North Side, RHINELAND.

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We are making a Special Discount on the three above lines for a few days and it will pay you to make your purchases while you can get the Extra Discount. We offer all new stock and very cheap at our regular prices. But to start the goods going we make this Liberal offer.

DON'T MISS THIS SPECIAL DISCOUNT SALE.

ALWAYS THE LOWEST.

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EVER BROUGHT TO THE CITY.

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Having purchased the business and fixtures of the firm of Hunt Bros. I am in the business of selling all kind

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Fish, Poultry, Etc.

I ask a share of the public patronage and guarantee my best efforts to give you good honest weight of the best meats I can buy at market figures. Should be pleased to see you at the shop. Corner Davenport and Stevens streets.

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READ

"Out of the Jaws of Death." Previous Chapters at this Office.

# The Door

## Y. A. CHAT

### TWO OF A KIND.

How Bremner and Sommers Assisted Each Other.

"I am in trouble," said Bremner to his friend Sommers, "and I want you to help me out."  
"Financial?" asked Sommers, with a slight contracting of the eyebrows.  
"Oh! no, worse than that, a good deal."  
"I didn't know that anything could be worse in these panicky times. What is it?"  
"I have a friend," said Bremner, "or a man who thinks himself my friend, and whom, for certain reasons, I wish to shake off, but he refuses to be shaken. Now, you are a resourceful man, and may be able to give me a hint. I have tried everything with Snaggs—everything short of positive insult—and all to no purpose."  
"What is the matter with him?" asked Sommers.  
"The matter is this. He has a boy seven years old, or thereabouts, and he always persists in talking of the lad; in fact, he can't talk about anything else, and imagines everyone as deeply interested as himself. I have nothing at all against the boy; he is a good enough commonplacelittle fellow, like all the rest of them. I never see any difference in boys myself, they all seem equally objectionable. But Snaggs comes to our house, sits down, and talks about his boy, what he does and what he says, until I am nearly driven crazy. I hope you can suggest something for my relief."  
"I suggest," said Sommers, "that you take Snaggs to the state of Michigan, U. S. A., and kill him."  
"Why to Michigan?" queried Bremner.  
"Oh, simply because they don't hang for murder there, and any peevish short of hanging should be cheerfully borne to get rid of a man like Snaggs."  
"I didn't know you were acquainted with him," said Bremner excitedly.  
"I'm not, but I am afflicted in the same way myself."  
"Nonsense!" cried Bremner. "I never even heard you mention your children."  
"I mean that I am afflicted with a friend like Snaggs. It's a daughter in his case. His name is Gregsby. I am even worse off than you are, for his only daughter is but five years old. By and by the boy will reach years of discretion, and he will get there quicker than Gregsby's girl."  
"I don't know about that," Bremner answered gloomily; "girls grow up so much faster than boys do."  
"But they never reach years of discretion, you know."  
"I don't believe any son of Snaggs will, either. The boy's father hasn't, at any rate. But, say, Sommers, an idea strikes me. Why not introduce Snaggs and Gregsby to each other?"  
"That wouldn't be a bad plan," and then we might be on them. I'll back my man to be the greater bore."  
"There wouldn't be any use in betting," said Bremner, "for if your man is as bad as mine, it could only end in a draw."  
"Bringing your man around and we'll test the case."  
"Shall I bring Snaggs to your house to-morrow night, then?" asked Bremner.  
"Yes, and if you're in for a bet, I'm your victim. I have great faith in Gregsby, and would like to have a little stake on him."  
"It's a serious subject with me," replied Bremner.  
"Oh, very well then, I'll expect you to-morrow night about eight o'clock, though I suspect your man is not half so capable a bore as mine."  
It was a few minutes before eight o'clock when Gregsby pressed the electric button at the Sommers' residence. Sommers heard him talking to Mrs. Sommers in the hall, saying: "Oh, yes, thank you, she is quite well. I'll tell you something funny that she said today to her mother." Sommers groaned, and helped himself to a quantity of the stimulant provided for his guests. The next moment Gregsby appeared, smiling, and Sommers greeted him with well-feigned cordiality. Very soon the bell rang again, and a few minutes after Bremner was introducing Snaggs to the two sitting in the smoking room. "Dearest weather this," said Gregsby to the newcomers. "I don't mind the weather myself, but when a man has children he is compelled to think of it." "Have you children?" asked Snaggs, with apparent interest. "I've got a little boy myself, but he doesn't mind the weather in the least."  
"I shouldn't say children," replied Gregsby. "I have one little girl, and she is only five years old, but wonderfully knowing for her age, and this weather is so bad that she refuses her walk with her mamma. We never trust her out with a nurse, you know."  
"I was saying," broke in Snaggs, "that I have a little boy myself; he is seven, and he goes out in all sorts of weather. I don't believe in coddling children. And that reminds me of a clever thing he said to me this morning. He always comes a little piece of

the way with me when I start for the office; he—  
"Ah, yes," interrupted Gregsby; "but girls are delicate little creatures, and have to be taken care of."  
"Quite so," agreed Snaggs. "I admit that there are disadvantages about girls that boys are quite free from."  
"Disadvantages?" cried Gregsby. "You don't mean to say that a great clumsy boy is to be compared with a neat little girl. I would rather have a girl any day, big or little, than a boy."  
"Oh, everyone to his taste," said Snaggs, loftily. "By the way, Bremner, did I tell you what my boy said, the other day, when I took him to have his hair cut?"  
"No," said Bremner, enthusiastically. "Tell it to us, Snaggs."  
"Girls," put in Gregsby, "don't have to have their hair cut. My little girl is the most beautiful head of golden hair you ever saw. You've seen it, Sommers; everyone turns to look at her when she walks out with her mother."  
"Humph," said Snaggs, with ill-concealed contempt. "I was saying that I took my boy to have his hair cut, and it was the first time that he had ever been in a barber's shop. A man was being shaved and his face was all over lather. Without a word the boy drew his hand from mine and bolted for home, running so fast that I didn't overtake him until he was at the door. 'What did you do that for, you young rascal?' I said."  
"Oh, papa!" he answered, "if my face is going to break out all like that I don't want to have my hair cut! Funny, wasn't it? He thought the lather was the result of the haircutting. He's awfully quick at reasoning, that boy."  
"Well, it seems to me that he didn't reason to a very correct conclusion. Now, my little girl was having a dress fitted the other day, and she asked the dressmaker where the dress orchard was. She thought that dresses grew on trees."  
"I must confess that I can't see much reason about that," said Snaggs, spitefully. "If you are giving it as an instance of reasoning, as against what my boy said of the man at the barber's."  
"Reasoning?" hotly replied Gregsby. "I never said anything about reasoning. It was poetical. She said she thought that dresses grew on trees, and that ribbons were the blossoms. She told me so herself. And then another time, she and her mother were conversing."  
"You'll have to excuse me," said Snaggs, rising. "I remember now that I have an appointment at the club. I forgot it, Bremner, when I promised to come here with you."  
"Oh, don't go yet," said Bremner; "tell us the story about what the boy said to the organ grinder."  
"Ah, yes," replied Snaggs eagerly, apparently forgetting his appointment in the joy of narration. "Mr. Sommers didn't hear that one, did he? Well, one day an organ grinder stopped in front of our house."  
"I don't wish to interrupt," put in Gregsby, also rising, "but I promised Mrs. Gregsby that I would be home almost directly. I merely came over, Sommers, to tell you that I couldn't stay to-night."  
"Oh, well," cried Sommers and Bremner, simultaneously rising and holding out their hands, "if you really must go, why you must, I suppose."  
"I am very glad to have made your acquaintance, Mr. Gregsby," said Bremner, as he shook hands and wished him good night, and he added: "I wish you would come over some night and see me. My friend, Mr. Snaggs here, often pops in, and we will all get better acquainted."  
"And you, Mr. Snaggs, drop in and see me," said Sommers; "you will be nearly always sure of meeting Gregsby here. Come in often and have a chat. I have a lot of boys myself, and I like to hear about them."  
"That man Gregsby is a blanked idiot," said Snaggs to Bremner a few days after; "and I give you notice that if he comes to your house, I won't."  
And as Gregsby said almost the same thing to Sommers, let us hope that the acid of one neutralizes the alkali of the other.—Robert Barr, in Detroit Free Press.

#### DOGS AND CORRA.

The Immunity of Englishmen in India from the Omnipresent Reptile.  
Comparatively few Englishmen residing in India are bitten by snakes, though hundreds of the natives die every year from snake bite. A writer affirms that this immunity is somewhat due to the presence in Englishmen's bungalows of pet dogs, and he tells the following story in support of his assertion:  
"My first acquaintance with a cobra was one night when, awakened by a loud barking, I saw through the door of the bathroom my two terriers barking furiously in full battle front of a large cobra that was reared on its tail and facing them in turn."  
"It was motionless except for a slow swaying of the head, its hood was distended to a complete circle, its tongue darted in and out, while every now and again it emitted a loud hissing sound."  
"It did not show trace of fear, or remorse from the dogs the fierce, fascinating stare that seemed to rouse them to frenzy. I leaped hastily up and despatched the reptile with a stick, when the dogs no longer dreading their enemy, vented their rage on his inanimate body."  
"I remembered that during the day I had been surprised at the dogs' silent and persistently sniffing around an old trunk in the bathroom, and I have no doubt it was the snake they scented."  
"I had to thank them in this instance, at least, for the timely warning. Dogs, however, will never attack a cobra at bay. Their instinct seems to apprise them of the risk."—American Nation.

**A FATAL ERROR.**  
Mothers and Wives the Self-Made Slaves of Their Families.  
"If parents only realized what harm they were doing their children and how they were being handicapped by being continually waited on when they are small, they would certainly reform in this particular," said a woman of wide experience. "I dropped in, the other evening, at a house where the mother had simply made a slave of herself ever since her married life began. She commenced by waiting on her husband in a spirit of wifely devotion, and continued it until he is the most helpless creature imaginable. If his paper is not ready for him when he is ready to read it, he frets and worries until his wife finds it and brings it to him. If his favorite chair, lamp and table are not at his disposal, he either makes things very uncomfortable by sarcastic remarks or sulks, and reduces the temperature in the house quite a bit below zero."  
"While I sat there, he allowed his wife to put coal on the fire, close the window and to open the door when the room became too warm. Instead of his performing some of these little tasks, he simply sat in his arm-chair and basked by the glowing warmth of an autumn fire. Several times during the evening he sought occasion to make disparaging remarks about women who got out of their spheres in various ways and whose doings were in consequence extremely distasteful to him. Later in the evening, one of the sons came in, laid his hat on the lounge, his umbrella across a chair and threw his overcoat over an ottoman. He settled himself comfortably in a chair, took at least six books from a shelf, laid them here and there about the room wherever he happened to be, glanced at the newspaper, threw it upon a chair and, after a little talk on various unimportant subjects, excused himself on the plea of a headache, and went to his room for the night. He did not take the trouble to pick up anything that he had left lying about; and because I knew his mother very well, I knew that she would take care of every article that he had dropped. She had done it for him ever since he was a small boy and would doubtless continue to do so as long as he remained at home."  
"One of the daughters came in from a neighbor's house, bringing with her some parcels. She unwrapped them, tossed paper and string onto the lounge, pulled some loose threads from the goods she had bought, threw them on the floor and then retired, taking with her the materials she had brought in, but leaving all the debris to cumber the apartment. It was the family sitting-room, and, of course, it did not count."  
"I saw a look of distress on the mother's face as she glanced around the disordered and untidy looking place, but it probably never occurred to her that she alone was responsible for the state of things. I knew that it had been many times suggested to her to leave things where they were until the children took care of them, but this she never had the heart to do. She seemed to think, and often said, that they were tired or busy, or were going somewhere, or that she could not bear the disorder and would much rather put the place to rights than to wait for them to do it."  
"Everything about that house was conducted upon this idea, and if ever there was a slave to her family that woman was one. She never got time for reading or study, and her husband and children grew entirely away from her until there was nothing of her but a household drudge. Nothing else was expected of her and she was credited with nothing else. If she had advanced a brilliant idea it would have been met with astonishment or possibly ridicule. A knowledge on her part of current events would have been a subject for family amazement. At last, when it was quite too late to remedy the worst phases of this evil this mistaken and neglected wife and mother came to realize that her life had been a series of grave errors and that instead of keeping up with the times and being the associate and companion of her family, she was merely a working housekeeper on board wages."  
"There is many another in the land who is doing the same way. It would be quite as well for them if they discovered their error in time to correct a few, at least, of its worst features."—N. Y. Ledger.

#### THE FELLOW WEARS RUBBERS.

A New Slang Phrase for Which State Senator Owens Stands Sponsor.  
During a recent discussion between a newspaper man and State Senator Owens, of Brooklyn, on the merits of a third person, the senator said: "Why, that man is no good. He's not even decent. The fellow wears rubbers."  
The newspaper man was at a loss to understand the senator's meaning, but not wishing to appear behind in the slang of the day said nothing. The next day he approached a well-known politician and asked him about it.  
"What does it mean when you speak of a man as wearing rubbers?" he said.  
"My boy," said the politician, "that is the very latest slang expression. It simply means that a man is a sneaky, that, figuratively speaking, he approaches you with muffled feet. If you go into any police museum in the country one of the things they'll show you is the rubber shoe that the sneak thief or the assassin uses. It is an ordinary tennis shoe with a rubber sole and a canvas upper, and the only reason it is worn by crooks is because it gives them an opportunity to creep up behind their victim without being heard."  
Another new bit of slang is, "He doesn't cut any ice." It simply means that he or she, whichever sex is referred to, plays no part. Both of these expressions are almost brand new, and the first, at least, is likely to become much in vogue with people who like to piece out their vocabulary with slang.—N. Y. Sun.

**FIRESIDE FRAGMENTS.**  
—Rolled Macaroni.—Pour one pint of boiling water over five ounces of macaroni. Let it stand half an hour, drain off, put in a kettle, cover with boiling milk, season and grate cheese over it.—United Presbyterian.  
—Potato Puff.—Stir into one quart of cold, mashed potatoes two tablespoonfuls of butter, two well beaten eggs and a teaspoonful of cream. Salt, beat till very light, pour into a deep dish and brown nicely in a quick oven.—Farm, Field and Fireside.  
—Oyster Omelet.—Six eggs beaten very light, half a cup of cream, pepper and salt to taste. Put a tablespoonful of butter into a hot saucepan, and when melted pour in the omelet and before it hardens drop in a dozen good-sized oysters cut in halves. Fry until a delicate brown, and turn if necessary, but it is better not to do so, but cook on one side only. This may be accomplished if the fire is not too hot.—Boston Budget.  
—Chocolate Jumbles.—One cupful of butter beaten to a cream, beat in two cupfuls of sugar, add four well beaten eggs, then three scant cupfuls of flour in which are two heaping teaspoonfuls of baking powder and one-half teaspoonful of salt, if the butter is fresh. Add one or one-half cupful of grated chocolate to half the dough. In the other half add the juice and grated rind of an orange. Roll thin. Cut in fancy shapes and bake in a quick oven. These are also excellent plain jumbles.—Good Housekeeping.  
—Curled Wafers.—Beat to a cream six ounces of butter and mix it with the same amount of dried, sifted flour, three well-beaten eggs, two ounces of white sugar, half a teaspoonful lemon extract, a pinch of salt and three or four tablespoonfuls cream. Beat the mixture well, then drop a tablespoonful at a time on a buttered pan, leaving space between each for the cakes to swell. As soon as done remove carefully and while hot twist each to form a cornucopia. Return them to the oven for a minute or two to harden, then when cold drop into each a small amount of some nice kind of sweetmeat, as strawberry or raspberry jam, and fill up the remaining space with whipped cream. Arrange them carefully and tastefully in a glass dish and serve at once.—Orange Judd Farmer.  
—Cream Candies.—Cream candies are easily made, some without cooking at all; these are the soft balls intended for nuts or to be covered with melted chocolate. The nuts for these must be carefully cracked, as each half should be perfect. An excellent proportion for the cream is to boil together two pounds sugar and a teaspoonful of water until it threads, flavor with vanilla, take the saucepan from the fire and stir until the sirup becomes creamy. Then roll it into balls and press half a walnut kernel into each side, roll in granulated sugar and set aside to cool. These little balls are also dipped into melted chocolate, and become the "chocolate creams," the special delight of school girls.—Boston Globe.  
—Cheese Omelets.—For cheese omelets the proportions are three eggs, two tablespoonfuls of milk and four of cream beaten into the yolks, first mixing the cream with half a cup of grated cheese until quite smooth; season to taste; add the beaten whites and cook on the general omelet principle. Stewed mushrooms can be used or chopped potatoes, first boiled, then fried in a little butter, or bread crumbs, and so on and on, making the omelet a medium for a series of pleasant and savory surprises. There are other forms of egg cookery almost as toothsome as the omelet. Poached eggs are very delicate; it is necessary to remember that the water should not boil violently after the eggs are broken into it, as the ebullition toughens and breaks them. The water should simmer gently.—Detroit Free Press.

#### ABOUT TRIMMINGS.

The Tendency is Toward Lacey Effects for Spring and Summer Wear.  
The amount of manufactured trimming which is put on the market now is something astonishing. Gimp braid has become a matter of course, like linings and hooks and eyes. It is, therefore, no longer a feature of one's gown, and if there is no other trimming the dress is plain. The jetted trimmings must also have some distinctive quality about them in order to meet the approval of the critical eye. That variety called jet braid fails to supersede the old, heavier kind, and as a consequence there is a perfect furor for jetted laces and nets. The old jet comes in festoons and open patterns. Windows are full of these various trimmings, not merely jets, but gold and jeweled patterns of the most intricate design. And when it comes to laces, there is such an abundance and variety that one cannot tell where to begin. There is a tendency to lace patterns in everything. The jet trimming shows this characteristic, but even in solid goods a lace stripe will be woven in, scalloped and all. A French gingham with a stripe of half-inch Valenciennes occurring at intervals of three or four inches is shown.  
There is a kind of trimming made of beads that have a wooly look which goes very prettily with the browns and tans of early spring. A pretty out-door gown of light tan cloth has this trimming. There is a round skirt with a feather band at the bottom, and above this is a wide band of the jet trimming. The large, long beads are wound with silk in shades of brown. The bodice is made with an added basque, edged with feather trimming, and around the waist is a metal belt. A V-shaped vest of brown velvet is bordered with the same beaded trimming that is on the skirt, and the pointed cloth epaulets are ornamented in the same way. Velvet sleeve caplets edged with feather bands fall in goldlets over cloth sleeves, which are made with a succession of puffs from the shoulder to the hand. Bonnets are trimmed with lace and algettes, and ties with brown velvet ribbon to match the trimming on the dress.—Chicago News.

**SCIENCE AND INDUSTRY.**  
—The lacillus of chronic rheumatism has been tracked down, isolated, recognized and reproduced by Prof. Max Schuler. It is said to be short and thick, with bright granulations which can easily be shown up by dyeing with aniline.  
—M. Dufosse, a French savant, declares that fishes can talk. They can he declares, produce certain sounds at will by the vibration of certain specially designed muscles. These vibrations are caused by a little air bladder, which is alternately distended and exhausted.  
—A member of the Royal Meteorological society has experimented on the size of rain drops, which vary from a speck so small as to be almost invisible up to a diameter of two inches. Drops of the same size do not always contain the same amount of water. Some of the largest drops are hollow.  
—According to a recent issue of the London and China Telegraph, the cotton interest in Japan is going ahead in a most remarkable way. In 1893 the production of cotton yarns in Japan was less than 1,000,000 pounds. In 1892 it had risen to more than 64,000,000 pounds. This result is due, of course, to the cheapness of labor in Japan, which renders the cost of production even less than in India.  
—Mr. Huddart, of the Canadian-Australian line service, has made a proposal to the Canadian government for the establishment of a service by twenty-knot steamers upon the payment of a subsidy of \$750,000 a year for ten years. Mr. Huddart proposes to establish a fast line from Great Britain to Australia and New Zealand, using the Canadian Pacific railway for connection between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans.  
—The total catch of Pacific fur seals delivered last season at the ports of this country and British America was about 140,000 skins. About fifty vessels from British Columbia brought in nearly 70,000 skins from the coasts of British Columbia, Japan and Russia. Twenty schooners delivered nearly 3,000 skins at San Francisco, nearly 7,500 were sent to that port from the L'ibbyoff islands, and the Russian Sealskin Company sent to San Francisco from Petropaulofsk nearly 23,000 skins.—N. Y. Sun.  
—The Northwestern Lumberman presents its report of pine product in 1893 in Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota. The grand total output in 1893 fell below the total in 1892 to the amount of 1,202,999,965 feet of lumber, and in shingles there was a comparative decrease of \$23,927,076. The total product last year was smaller than in any year since 1885, when it was 7,425,363,442 feet less than that in 1885, years of restricted production which followed the industrial and trade depression of 1893 and 1894.  
—In spite of the suspicion which attaches in many minds to the use of "hypnotic suggestion," its therapeutic practice seems to be rapidly gaining ground in this country. Not long ago the British Medical association, after hesitating for a year, found itself compelled to "receive" the favorable report of the committee it appointed to investigate the matter, and it is noticeable that the tone of the medical journals has gradually changed from one of open hostility to a more or less favorable tolerance.—London Public Opinion.

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**PUNGENT PARAGRAPHS.**  
—What a pity man was not born with a horn in his mouth.—Galveston News.  
—Wife—"What are you coming home for at this time in the morning?" Husband—"Bird's bath."—Pearson's Weekly.  
—He went to the office loaded, you say? What was the result? "He was was fired."—N. Y. Press.  
—There are some exceptions, but as a rule when you have nothing to say, it is best to say it silently.—Youth's Companion.  
—Business is business, unless the customer happens to be a lady, in which case it becomes a strategy.—Oil City Herald.  
—What is a friend? A friend is a man who points out the silver lining in the clouds to avoid lending you an umbrella.—Lowell Courier.  
—Elsie—"Don't you think Mr. Courtney has a very sensitive mouth?" Nicolette (blushing to her ears)—"How should I know?"—Vogue.  
—Miss Lottleigh—"There are some social chasms that cannot be bridged with gold."—Mrs. Dowitt—"Yes, but if you have enough of it you can fill them in."—Washington News.  
—One swallow does not make a summer," but it may have occurred to you that one grasshopper makes more than a dozen springs.—Tatnam's Times.  
—Two carpenters got into a row, I'm sorry to relate, But when the first one took offense The other struck a nail.—Indianapolis Journal.  
—"I guess you don't know my name."—"Tommy"—"Yes I do, his calls you old stupid."—"Why does she?"—"Cause you don't take the hint that she likes you better'n anybody."—Inter Ocean.  
—Consoler—"Think of the meeting with your departed friends." Society Lady (moribund)—"O, dear, I wonder if they have followed the changes in the hand-shake."—Detroit Tribune.  
—Johnny—"Mamma, don't you think Tommy Morgan is an awfully good little boy in church?" Mamma—"I guess so, why?" Johnny—"Well, when they passed the money round he didn't take any, and he wanted some for his savings bank, too."—Inter Ocean.  
—Teacher—"For men must work and women must weep." What is the meaning of that line, Tommy Flagg?" Tommy—"It means that men has to work to get money, and then the women has to cry before the men will divide with them."  
—First Student—"I've had notice that I must move out to-day, for I haven't paid any rent for more than a year." Second Student—"Remarkable coincidence. That's just my case." First Student—"What do you say, then, to exchanging rooms?"—Fliegende Blätter.  
—"Dear," asked Mrs. Wickwire, looking up from her paper, "what does this paper mean by referring to the superfluous woman?" What is a superfluous woman?" "In our engagement days," answered Mr. Wickwire, "the superfluous woman was your youngest sister."—Indianapolis Journal.  
—"Sure!"—"I can't use your cantata, professor, but I know a man who has plenty of money, and if he could hear it he'd buy it." Professor Spinet (eagerly)—"Introduce me!" Manager—"I will; but he's deaf and dumb."—Judge.

#### HIS MAMA WAS THERE.

Consequently He and the Straw-Haired Beauty Were Both Disappointed.  
He was young and he was fair; his hair was parted in the middle, and his unmentionables were freshly creased. He carried an embryo tree for a cane, and his patent leathers shone again. In short, he was a college boy and a dude, and he sat in a car of the Sixth Avenue "L."  
She was petite and painted. Her hair was of the variety into the composition of which peroxide of hydrogen largely enters. She sat in the seat across the aisle of the same car.  
The third one was stately and matronly. She sat in the cross seat and vainly tried to attract his attention. She was fashionable, and his mama.  
He glanced at the straw-haired beauty, and she threw him an encouraging glance in return. He smiled, and she smiled too. The third one looked at both, and her face was red and white by turns.  
Another interchange of smiles, and he slowly rose and seated himself at the straw-haired beauty's side. He was just uttering his preparatory "ahem," and she was just turning around to face him, when a commanding "Robert!" brought him to his feet with a start. There was a commotion in the cross-seat, and the second "she" came down the aisle with firm tread and blazing eyes.  
He looked very sheepish as he left the car with his mama, and the yellow-haired fairly looked after him regretfully.—N. Y. Recorder.  
—A Poor Investment.  
The old gentleman had let five of his lovely daughters go to that many more or less worthless sons-in-law, and he was watching the sixth one with more care, though whether that ever made any difference in such matters is open to question. For her, at last, came a young man, as the others had come.  
"Don't say a word," interrupted the father when the young man appeared trembling in his presence; "I know what you are here for, and the only question I have to ask is, 'Can you support my daughter when she becomes your wife?' Five of them have married, and I've never been able to declare a dividend on one of them yet. If you can change my luck, young man, I'll set you up in business, and won't charge you a cent."—Detroit Free Press.  
—No More Bills.  
Jinkens—Your wife is running up big bills at the stores, is she? Flint—My wife started on the same road, but I stopped her mighty quick, I can tell you—yes, sir. I ordered her never to get another thing charged, and she never has—no, sir.  
Winkers—List she still shops.  
Jinkens—Y-e-s; she—er—made me put my bank account in her name and give her a check book.—N. Y. Weekly.





# LAWS OF OUTRAGE AND DEATH

she closed the window, and I entered the house.

I had left a light in the kitchen. Looking round I saw that everything was in its place and the bright light of the front door, which Mere Lucas used when she went out in the daytime, hanging over the dresser.

"Surely," I said to myself, reassured by these signs, "Kavanaugh has been deceived. There is no necessity to watch Mere Lucas tonight."



He stood in a listening attitude.

I returned to the front room to listen again for Tamas' footsteps. At rare intervals my ear caught an approaching sound, and my heart rose with hopeful anticipation, to sink lower than ever when the step became sufficiently audible for me to distinguish that it was not my friend's. As the minutes dragged on my anxiety increased. It occurred to me that Kavanaugh's hint referred to some personal attack which he had reason to believe would be made upon Tamas in the house that night, an attack which Mere Lucas was to facilitate by admitting her accomplices when he slept. It might have been argued that in the event of his going out the attack should be postponed, in view of the uncertainty with regard to the hour of his return. That would account for Mere Lucas' present inactive attitude.

After waiting a little while another supposition suggested itself. What if the scene of attack had simply been shifted by Tamas going out? I had heard rumors of persons being robbed on the embankment and thrown into the river. Tamas had an information for the embankment, which might be known to the watchful enemies. They might waylay him at some point between Westminster bridge and Lambeth and "do him" in that desolate way.

At that moment Miss Fox chimed the three-quarters past ten. I strained my ears to catch some other sound, but none breaking the intense silence resolved to end my intolerable suspense by going out to find Tamas.

I slipped off my shoes and ran silently upstairs. From my room I took a small lantern and a dark blue ulster, shut the door, and having reassured myself by the sound of Mere Lucas' peaceful breathing that there was certainly no danger in leaving her I descended to the living room and in a couple of minutes completed my preparation.

Not a soul was in sight when I looked out. With the key I had taken from the kitchen I closed the door carefully and then slipped off my strange mission. The Albert embankment was deserted but for a poor wretch asleep under the wall of the hospital. It struck me as I crossed Westminster bridge. Keeping the north side I hastened along the Victoria embankment, eagerly scanning every figure that came within my range of vision, turned up Villiers street and thence on to Adelphi terrace. A hansom stood before an open door. The driver was doing something to the horse's bit. No one else was to be seen on the terrace. I saw him stoop to look at me, but as I drew nearer he turned his face and hurried himself again with the harness. On the faint light of the door was written, "Grandison Chambers." It was there that Gordon had his room. I stopped, asking myself what I should do now.

The dark walk had dissipated that part of my anxiety which was due to morbid imagination. It was on my mind to ask the driver of the hansom if he had seen anyone leave the house when he cast his eyes around and gave me another furtive look.

He was a peculiar looking man, gaunt and ungainly, with deep sunk eyes and hollow cheeks, and the sickly glances under his beetling brows was so suspicious and uneasy that in my nervous, hesitating mood I could not summon resolution to question him. I walked toward the end of the terrace to settle what course I should take, but before I had gone a dozen yards from the door I turned round, impatient of my indecision, with the resolve to speak to the man. Some one had just come from the open door and stood now looking down the terrace in the opposite direction. He turned his head sharply and looked toward me.

It was not Tamas. I saw that at the first glance, but the next instant I perceived that it was Kavanaugh. I knew him by his slight, erect, military looking frame, his close fitting coat and the correct hair drawn low over his brows. He must have seen me and might have recognized me, for I stood under the light of a lamp, but as if from indifference or polite discretion he took no further notice of me but continued to the driver of the hansom, spoke a few words to him, bade him to take care of his horse, and then returned back into the house.

His presence reassured me, and I was glad that I had not gone to Gordon's room for spoken to the driver. Obviously he had recognized me and produced the result of Tamas. Nevertheless I could not make up my mind to go back to Lambeth yet. I turned again and walked on to the end of the terrace, where the railings at the corner of Adam street screened me, and there I waited.

Very soon afterward Tamas came out with Gordon and Kavanaugh. They stood chatting for a few minutes; then they shook hands, Kavanaugh stepped into the hansom, and Gordon strolled off with Tamas in the direction of Villiers street.

The hansom passed me at the corner of Adam street, and the driver cast another furtive glance at me, but Kavanaugh was occupied in lighting a cigarette.

## CHAPTER XVIII

I made my way to the embankment and hurried along on the less open side till I caught sight of Gordon and Tamas strolling some distance in advance on the other side of the road. Then I relaxed my pace, still keeping them in sight until they reached Lambeth and went into our house together.

Tamas had obviously returned for fear his absence might alarm me, and his genial companion, having accompanied him so far, had turned in to finish the night over a last pipe. With a little hesitation I drew near the house, and hearing their voices in the front room I quickly opened the front door, entered, shut the door as silently as I could, and then slipped unobserved up to my room.

"I'm glad you didn't sit up for me last night," said Tamas when we met in the morning. "Kavanaugh dropped in with some startling news from the house"—he held some official post there—"and I stayed out a couple of hours later than I intended."

Kavanaugh called in the course of the afternoon. He asked if Tamas was at home.

Furnished room to rent. Enquire at this office.

Mrs. P. Doyle died at her home on the north side last evening.

John Morrison returned to the city the first of the week.

Anyone wishing lots plowed or dragged can leave their orders at the American House.

Chairman O'Malley, of Milwaukee, was down to the city Tuesday.

If you are going to paint your house, go to Clark & Lennon before you buy your material.

Oranges as big as your fist and bananas as long as your arm at Langdon's, and cheaper than at any other place in town.

For first-class work in painting, decorating, paper-hanging and kalsomining see Schmell, the painter, Geo. Jenkinson & Son's Hardware store.

Schmell, the painter, does house painting, paper-hanging, kalsomining and house-decorating. All work first class at reasonable prices. Leave orders at Geo. Jenkinson & Son's hardware store.

Orchids, palms, lilies, plants and bulbs of every description can be secured of R. E. Dimick, who has the agency of Pitcher & Manda, Short Hills, N. Y. Decorate your homes and beautify your lawns with flowers from a reliable grower.

The C. & N. W. R. have changed the running of their passenger trains on line south of Antigo and on the Marshfield branch. Passengers leaving Stevens Point can go to Wausau and transfer to C. & N. W. leaving Wausau at 10:55 a.m. arriving at Rhinelander at 1:15 p.m. Hereafter passengers were compelled to go through to Heafield Junction and lay there six hours arriving here at 5:40 p.m. on a freight train.

Clothing Sales Agent wanted for Rhinelander and vicinity. Liberal commissions paid, and we furnish the best and most complete outfit ever provided by any house. Write at once for terms. Send 2 or 3 references. Wannamaker & Brown, Philadelphia, Pa.

At a meeting of the council last night the ordinance fixing salaries was reconsidered. The police wages were raised five dollars per month and the salary of police justice fixed at \$50 per month. The question of city printing was disposed of by making the New North the official city paper and giving it the contract to publish all ordinances and proceedings. The vote was also for the New North two for the Visitation and one for the Herald.

It's just as easy to try One Minute Cough Cure as any thing else. It's easier to cure a severe cold or cough with it. Let your next purchase for a cough be One Minute Cough Cure. Better medicine, better results, better try it. Sold by J. J. Beardon & Co.

We have just heard of the meanest man in town. We did not learn his name, as the business was a tender cover of darkness. We will call him John Doe for convenience. He, or some other Doe, sneaked into James Harrigan's wood shed, one night last week, and carried off half a barrel of sauerkraut, which John had put there for safekeeping. He regrets the loss of it more from the fact that Will Carr owned a half interest in it, and didn't even get a smell. However, Will says he doesn't lay up anything against Jim for the theft, for he knows his name is spelled the wrong way to want it all.

Burns are absolutely painless when DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve is promptly applied. This statement is true. A perfect remedy for skin diseases, chapped hands and lips, and never fails to cure piles. Sold by J. J. Beardon & Co.

Considerable fun was created on Davenport street Tuesday morning, over a deal between Giles Coon and Calvin Chase. Giles bought half a cord of fine, curly birch, and was looking around for some one to split it. Now anyone who has had any experience in splitting that kind of wood, knew they would have no soap, and it looked for a while as if Coon would have to split it himself. Finally Calvin Chase came along and Giles offered him the job. He was asked what he would give, and on being told that he would pay five dollars for the job, Cal took him up and piled birch on and waded in. He hadn't worked very long when Giles told him that he wanted it "splitted up stairs and piled up nicely." Of course that broke the contract, and Cal started to put on his coat, but Giles told him to go on with the work and he wouldn't insist upon that. But the last straw was added when Coon told him whenever he came into a place that had a good sized knot in it, he wanted that split extra fine and put by itself for splitting. Cal told him he was a hog and "Cal didn't split the wood."

For Sale.

A nice room two-story house and lot, 725 Pelham street. Call at the house or address box 161.

## A Steam Jam Breaker!

An innovation in log driving on the Wisconsin is being carried on by Messrs. Daley and O'Day, who have charge of the Wisconsin River Log Driving Association drive this season. It is a steam-belt for breaking roll-ways and for "sacking" logs off the banks. The boat in question is 42 feet long by 12 feet wide and is built on the screw plan. It is propelled by a stern paddle wheel. The boat is provided with a 10-horse power boiler and engine, the latter of which not only furnishes motive power to the boat, but at will drives a hoisting drum, to which is attached 500 feet of rope to the end of which is a pair of swamping tongs. The use of the boat obviates all danger in breaking rollways and with it eight men can easily perform in a day's work what would take fifty men to do. In sacking, the tongs are fastened onto a log and the logs drawn to the water as fast as a man can walk. At present a crew of men are taking the boat up river above here to the mouth of Twin. The paddle wheel in the stern propels it easily where the fall is not too great and where this occurs the line is carried upstream and fastened and the great hoisting drum brought into play.

## Hoo-Hoo Meetings.

The following meetings of Hoo-Hoo's have been arranged:

Ashland,	Monday	Apr. 23d.
Tomahawk,	Wednesday	" 25th.
Fond Du Lac,	Friday	" 27th.
Marshfield,	Tuesday	May 1st.

## Weaving.

Mrs. John, living in Logtown, is prepared to do weaving, and solicits your work. The work will be done promptly and satisfaction is guaranteed. Directions to the house: Turn to the left at the Butterick barn and the first shanty on the right hand is the place. Mrs. John.

## G. A. R. Encampment at Janesville.

On account of the Wisconsin G. A. R. Encampment at Janesville, Wis., the North-Western Line will, from April 25th to 29th, sell excursion tickets from all stations in Wisconsin to Janesville and return at reduced rates—tickets good for return passage until April 29th, 1901, inclusive. For tickets and further information apply to Agents Chicago & North-Western R'y.

## To the Ladies of Rhinelander.

If you want to take advantage of the "special sales" of the great Dry Goods houses of Chicago, name the article wanted, enclosing stamp for reply in which I will give a full description of same and lowest price. Anything from a lace handkerchief to a cook stove will be purchased with good judgment and taste.

Address, Mrs. A. W. DANIELS, 251 South Park Ave., Chicago, Ill.

## Letter List.

The following is a list of letters remaining in the postoffice at Rhinelander, Wis., for the week ending April 1st, 1901.

- |                           |                     |
|---------------------------|---------------------|
| Arthur A. C. Berg Albert. | Brown Anto.         |
| Carlin G. H.              | Balkman Erik.       |
| Dink Henry.               | Gray Grey.          |
| Davis Mike.               | Henderson Hans.     |
| Eaton Fred.               | Johnson Andrew.     |
| Kanapre Fred.             | Griffin Kate.       |
| Larsen Magde.             | Kronan Mike.        |
| Larsen Adolf.             | Lafare Alex.        |
| Mattson Mrs. W.           | Mitchell F. A. Mrs. |
| Miller Joseph.            | Morn Sylvia.        |
| Murphy J. J.              | Plein John.         |
| Rohlin Flora.             | Potoin Fred.        |
| Saika Joseph.             | Robertson Alex.     |
| Strauss Frank.            | Salm Albert.        |
| Wikes Minnie.             | Williams Lewis.     |
| New Pastor Martin.        | Gustafson J. Miss.  |

"When calling for the above say advertised."

D. S. JOHNSON, P. M.

## Notice of Toll Rates.

The Sugar Camp Improvement Co. will charge the following tolls for logs passing through its lakes and dams, viz:

No. 1 for Dam Lake 1 cts. per M. feet.
No. 2 for Sand " 5 " " "
No. 3 for Stone " 6 " " "
No. 4 for Echo " 7 " " "
No. 5 for Chula " 8 " " "

All tolls are payable on logs reaching the Wisconsin river.

## Notice of Toll Rates.

Notice is hereby given that the following is the rate of tolls fixed by the Vieux Desert Improvement Company for the year 1901.

- |  |
|--|
| From the north line of township number forty (40) to the mouth of Eagle river, one-half (1/2) cent per thousand feet.  |
| From Backus bay creek, and the Wisconsin river between the mouth of Backus bay creek and the north line of township number forty (40), one and one-half (1 1/2) cents per thousand feet. |
| From Big and Little Tannum creek, and the Wisconsin river between the mouth of Tannum creek and the mouth of Backus bay creek, two (2) cents per thousand feet.                          |
| From Lake Vieux Desert, and points above, to the mouth of Tannum creek, five (5) cents per thousand feet.  |
- All tolls are due and payable before any flood will be given.
- Dated at Rhinelander, April 2, 1901. C. M. Olson, Sec'y.

## Notice of Toll.

Notice is hereby given that the following is the rate, per thousand feet, of tolls established by the Pioneer Improvement Company for flooding Twin river for the year 1901:

- |  |
|--|
| From any point from Wisconsin river to first Twin dam, five (5) cts. |
| From any point between lower and upper dam, ten (10) cts.            |
| From all points above upper dam, twelve and one-half (12 1/2) cts.   |
- All tolls are due and payable before any flood will be given.
- Dated at Rhinelander, April 2, 1901. C. M. Olson, Sec'y.

# Wall

FROM . . . . .

5 Cts.

Per Roll. . . . Up.

A. H. MARKS & CO.

# Paper.

## Globe Barber Shop and Bath Room.

CHAS. NAYLOR, Proprietor.

Hair Cutting, Shaving, Shampooing, etc., done in first-class order, as none but the best of workmen are employed. A hot or cold water bath can be secured at a very reasonable price, and satisfaction guaranteed. Give me a call and be convinced.

DAVENTORT STREET. RHINELANDER, WIS.

## Nothing in This World

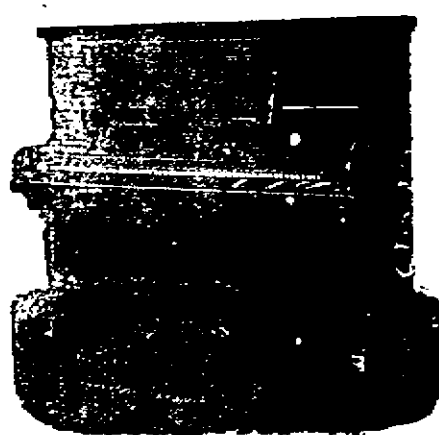
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